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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for September 1983 November 7, 1983

UNEMPLOYMENT IS DOWN OVER THE MONTH

The District

After rising for four consecutive months, the unemployment rate in the District declined from 11.4 percent in August 1983 to 11.1 percent in September 1983. In addition to the decline in the unemployment rate over the month the levels of employment and unemployment were down by 12,100 and 2,700 respectively. These over the month declines reflect, to a large measure, the impact of summer labor force participants leaving the labor force. Seasonally adjusted estimates suggest a slight worsening in the employment situation of District residents over the month. Between August and September 1983 the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 11.1 percent to 11.2 percent. This movement in the District's seasonally adjusted rate is contrary to the Nation's, which declined from 9.5 percent to 9.3 percent between August and September of this year.

Compared to year ago estimates (September 1982 to September 1983) the employment situation of District residents continues to be bleak. Since September 1983 the number of jobless District residents has risen from 33,200 to 35,900. This rise in the number of jobless District residents (2,700) represents an increase of 8.1 percent in total joblessness. The number of employed District residents, however, increased (6,600) at a much slower rate of 2.3 percent. As a result of joblessness out pacing employment growth, the jobless rate for District residents rose from 10.5 percent in September 1982 to 11.1 precent in September 1983. The seasonally adjusted jobless rate is also up over the year. Between September 1982 and September 1983 the seasonally adjusted jobless rate rose from 10.7 percent to 11.2 percent. Nationally, the seasonally adjusted jobless rate dropped from 10.2 percent in September 1982 to 9.3 precent in September 1983. In December 1982, the Nation's jobless rate peaked at 10.8 percent, while the District's seasonally adjusted jobless rate was 11.2 percent. Since that time, the District's rate dropped to 10.2 percent in June 1983, but rose to 11.2 percent again in September.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
September 1983

	September b/ 1983	August c/ 1983	August 1982	September 1982	September 1983 Net Change From August 1983	September 1983 Net Change From September 1982
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	324,400	339,300	318,700	315,100	-14,900	9,300
Total Employment	288,500	300,600	282,900	281,900	-12,100	6,600
Total Unemployment	35,900	38,600	35,800	33,200	-2,700	2,700
Unemployment Rate						
Not Seasonally Adjusted	11.1	11.4	11.2	10.5	xxx	xxx
Seasonally Adjusted	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.7	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,791,100	1,814,100	1,724,400	1,709,500	-23,000	81,600
Total Employment	1,706,600	1,716,900	1,622,200	1,613,000	-10,300	93,600
Total Unemployment	84,500	97,200	102,200	96,500	-12,700	-12,000
Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.4	5.9	5.6	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,466,700	1,474,900	1,405,700	1,394,400	8,200	72,300
Total Employment	1,418,100	1,416,300	1,339,300	1,331,100	1,800	87,000
Total Unemployment	48,600	58,500	66,300	63,300	-9,900	-14,700
Unemployment Rate	3.3	4.0	4.7	4.5	xxx	xxx

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

The Metropolitan Area and Suburbs

After rising between July and August 1983, the Metropolitan Area and Suburban unemployment rates were again showing downward movement between August and September 1983. The unemployment rate in the Metropolitan Area decreased from 5.4 percent in August to 4.7 percent in September, while the Suburban rate declined from 4.0 percent to 3.3 percent between August 1983 and September 1983. Unlike the District and Metropolitan Area the drop in the level and rate of unemployment in the suburbs over the month was not accompanied by a drop in employment. Between August and September of this year, employment of Suburban residents increased by 1,800 to 1,466,700. In the Metropolitan Area the number of employed individuals dropped by 10,300—largely the result of summer job seekers leaving the labor force.

Compared to year ago estimates (September 1982 to September 1983) the employment situation of Metropolitan Area residents, in particular Suburban residents, continues to improve. With continued strong gains in employment (93,600) and falling unemployment (-12,000) the Area jobless rate declined from 5.6 percent in September 1982 to 4.7 percent in September 1983. For Suburban residents the improvement in their employment situation was even more pronounced. Between September 1982 and September 1983 employment of Suburban residents rose by 87,000 while joblessness fell by 14,700. With the rise in employment and drop in joblessness, the Suburban jobless rate declined from 4.5 percent in September 1982 to 3.3 percent in September 1983.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia declined 1.9 percent between August and September of this year, reflecting the termination of the summer jobs program in State and Local Government. The number of private sector jobs increased 2.1 percent over the month, reflecting the termination of the strike by communications workers. Consequently, the number of jobs in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities increased 21.0 percent. The number of jobs in the Services industry rose 1.4 percent, due to seasonal increases in Educational Services (12.5 percent). Movement in other Services industry sectors was modestly negative, with two exceptions: a modest increase in Health Services and no net change over the month in Business Services. The Construction industry experienced a 1.0 percent rise in the number of jobs. Other private sector industries experienced modest declines over the month.

Movement in public sector employment (-6.7 percent) was dominated by seasonal declines in State and Local Government (-24.0 precent), as summer jobs were terminated.

Over the Year Changes in the District

There was a slight decline in the number of jobs in the District over the year (September 1982 to September 1983). The number of private sector jobs declined over the year for the ninth consecutive month, as declines were registered in every private sector industry listed. Moreover, the number of jobs in Wholesale and Retail Trade declined over the year for the eleventh consecutive month, and the number of Construction industry jobs declined for the eighth consecutive month.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area declined 0.2 percent between August and September, reflecting the seasonal

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	September a/ 1983	August b/ 1983	September 1982	September a/ 1983	August b/ 1983	Septembe 1982
TOTAL	588.6	600.3	590.6	1,620.4	1,624.0	1,586.6
Total Private Sector	330.6	323.7	335.8	1,092.1	1,083.8	1,067.1
Manufacturing	13.5	13.5	13.7	64.3	63.6	61.1
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.9	4.9	4.8	5.1
Printing & Publishing	10.8	10.8	10.7	23.7	23.5	22.8
All Others	2.0	2.0	2.1	35.7	35.3	33.2
Construction	10.4	10.3	10.4	74.9	74.9	68.2
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.4	21.0	25.9	76.4	68.5	74.0
Interstate Railroads	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.4
Other Transportation	4.2	4.3	4.8	31.4	31.0	29.7
Communication & Public Utilities	d/17.7	c/ 13.2	17.7	d/40.5	c/33.0	39.9
Trade	59.1	59.3	60.2	308.3	307.7	301.9
Wholesale	10.0	10.1	10.2	60.6	60.7	57.5
Retail	49.1	49.2	50.0	247.7	247.0	244.4
General Merchandise	5.8	5.8	5.8	34.4	33.8	35.9
Food	4.2	4.1	4.0	31.6	31.6	30.3
Automotive	2.2	2.1	2.1	27.4	27.4	27.1
Apparel & Accessories	4.3	4.4	4.6	17.4	17.5	17.5
Eating & Drinking	23.0	23.3	23.4	80.7	81.2	78.7
Miscellaneous	9.6	9.5	10.1	56.2	55.5	54.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.1	33.1	33.6	92.5	93.4	91.3
Banking	7.3	7.4	7.3	20.0	20.4	20.2
All Other	25.8	25.7	26.3	72.5	73.0	71.1
Services	189.1	186.5	192.0	475.7	475.7	470.6
Hotels & Lodging Places	9.6	9.8	10.3	23.3	23.7	23.4
Personal Services	3.7	3.9	4.0	18.0	18.3	18.0
Business Services	36.1	36.1	35.6	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	27.4	27.3	27.8	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	c/18.8	19.0	18.7	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	32.3	28.7	32.1	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.9	29.1	29.3	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services & Mining	32.3	32.6	34.2	c/434.4	433.7	429.2
Government	258.0	276.6	254.8	528.3	540.2	519.5
Federal Government	210.4	214.0	207.4	347.4	355.0	343.8
State & Local Government	47.6	62.6	47.4	180.9	185.2	175.7

a/ Preliminary b/ Revised c/ Strike d/ Strick Over

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(Thousands of Jobs)
September

Industry Sector	1981	1982	1983	NET CHANGE FROM: 1981 to 1982	1982 to 1983	1981 1983
Total	605.7	590.6	588.6	-15.1	-2.0	-17.1
Private	338.1	335.8	330.6	- 2.3	-5.2	-7.5
Gov't	267.6	254.8	258.0	-12.8	+3.2	-9.6
Federal	222.3	207.4	210.4	-14.9	+3.0	-11.9
D.C.	45.3	47.4	47.6	+ 2.1	+0.2	+ 2.3

Between September 1981 and September 1983, the net decline in the total number of jobs was 17,100, including a net decline of 11,900 Federal Government jobs.

Technical Note
Measure of Statistical Error

The monthly industry estimates are based on a sample of firms in the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. They are therefore, subject to sampling errors. This is to say that the monthly estimates may differ from a comprehensive employment count (ES 202 Record) if it were available on a timely, monthly basis. Because these sampling errors do occur, the industry estimates are revised annually to reflect new benchmark estimates based on comprehensive counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) records. Table III shows the degree to which the original monthly estimates deviated from the comprehensive employment (ES-202) level for March 1982, our most recent benchmark estimates.

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BEFORE AND AFTER REVISIONS TO MARCH 1982 BENCHMARK LEVELS (000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	March 1982 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	593.7	600.9	1.2
Private	334.7	335.5	.2
Manufacturing	13.4	14.2	6.0
Construction	10.8	11.4	5.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	26.0	26.0	0
Trade	59.8	63.2	5.7
Wholesale	10.5	11.6	10.5
Retail	49.3	51.6	4.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.0	33.5	1.5
Services	191.7	187.2	-2.4
Government	259.0	265.4	2.5
Federal	211.3	217.9	3.1
State and Local	47.7	47.5	- .4

Washington D.C. SMSA

	March 1982 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	1,576.6	1,577.2	*
Private	1,047.2	1,046.8	*
Manufacturing	58.1	58.8	1.2
Construction	65.4	67.2	2.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	72.9	72.4	-.7
Trade	297.7	312.3	4.9
Wholesale	56.8	60.7	6.9
Retail	240.9	251.6	4.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	89.6	91.4	2.0
Services	463.5	449.9	- 2.9
Government	529.4	530.4	.2
Federal	345.5	345.0	-.1
State and Local	183.9	185.4	.8
			*

*Less than one tenth of one percent

termination of the District's summer jobs program. The number of private sector jobs increased 0.8 percent. Most of this increase was due to the termination of the communications workers' strike. Consequently, the number of jobs in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities rose 11.5 percent over the month. Movement in other private sector industries was modestly upward, except for a slight decline in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

The total number of jobs in suburban jurisdictions rose 0.8 percent over the month, reflecting a 0.2 percent increase in private sector jobs and an 8.7 percent increase in the public sector. The public sector rise occurred in State and Local Government, reflecting the seasonal opening of public schools.

The Area's public sector experienced seasonal declines (-2.2 percent), primarily reflecting the final phase-out of summer youth jobs in the District's State and Local Government sector.

Over the Year Changes in the Area

Between September 1982 and September 1983, the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area rose 2.1 percent due to increases in both the private and the public sectors. Area private sector growth reflects growth in suburban jurisdictions, up 4.1 percent. While each of the District's private sector industries registered a net decline, suburban jurisdictions experienced net increases in every industry for which data are available. Suburban growth was greatest in the Construction industry (11.6 percent); Wholesale and Retail Trade (3.1 percent); and the Services industry (2.9 percent).

The Area's public sector experienced a 1.7 percent increase over the year, primarily reflecting increases in suburban State and Local Government employment (3.9 percent).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

All elements in the State U.I. Program showed decreases from last month and from the same month last year, with one exception: the average weekly benefit payment increased slightly (+1.3 percent) from September last year. The greatest relative decline was in the number of weeks claimed—down 35 percent from September of 1982. This was followed by a 34 percent decline in the number of weeks compensated from the same period last year. Initial claims are down nearly 17 percent from last month and September last year. There has been a decline in initial claims from last year for each month since May. This decline may be attributable to more stringent provisions for eligibility enacted in March of this year. The majority of activities (weeks claimed, compensated and payments) in the State Program through September are considerably (12 percent) below the level through September of last year. Initial cliams through September are 2 percent below last year.

The Federal Program operational drift is very similar to that of the State Progam. Here there were two exceptions to the decline in elements—initial claims and the average weekly benefit amount increased by 2.4 percent and slightly less than one percent respectively from last month. Weeks claimed, compensated and the amount of benefits paid were all down more than one half from the same month last year, with the greatest drop (59 percent) in benefits paid. Claims averaged 207 per month through September of this year compared to 460 last year. The loss of federal jobs by area residents appears to have been cut by more than half this year.

D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAMS
September 1983

	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982	% Change From August 1983	% Change From September 1982
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,705	3,245	3,241	- 16.6	- 16.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	44,620	58,876	68,839	- 24.2	- 35.2
Number of Weeks Compensated	42,999	56,393	65,298	- 23.8	- 34.1
Amount of Benefits Paid	$6,145,817	$8,115,580	$9,212,368	- 24.3	- 33.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$142.93	$143.91	$141.08	- 0.7	+ 1.3
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	211	206	281	+ 2.4	- 24.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,879	4,768	8,623	- 18.6	- 55.0
Number of Weeks Compensated	3,632	4,607	8,674	- 21.2	- 58.1
Amount of Benefits Paid	$597,564	$752,008	$1,460,690	- 20.5	- 59.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$164.53	$163.23	$168.40	+ 0.8	- 2.3
EX-SERVICEMEN'S PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	87	103	74	- 15.5	+ 17.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,083	1,189	777	- 8.9	+ 39.4
Number of Weeks Compensated	759	790	491	- 3.9	+ 54.6
Amount of Benefits Paid	$116,067	$122,818	$70,636	- 5.5	+ 64.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$152.92	$155.47	$143.86	- 1.6	+ 6.3

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

The Program for Ex-Servicemembers showed a more diverse operation compared to the other two. Every element in the program declined from last month, but was above the level reached in September of last year. Benefits paid and weeks compensated showed the greatest relative increases respectively. Viewed from a total perspective through September, all program elements have risen significantly. Weeks claimed and benefits paid both rose more than 100 percent. This year the returning veteran appears to have considerably more difficulty finding employment in civilian life compared to last year.

All programs combined show a decrease for all activities through September. The State Program, the largest of the three, accounts primarily for the direction and extent of the trend.

COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT AND DISABILITY COMPENSATION

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) in the Washington Metropolitan Area was 297.0 in September 1983. This was less than a fraction of one-tenth of a percent over the July 1983 figure of 296.8. A year ago in September 1982, the figure was 286.5 and two years ago in September 1981, the figure was 271.8. Between September 1981 and September 1982, the CPI-U increased 5.1 percent, while increasing just 3.7 percent between September 1982 and September 1983. Over this two year period, we have seen a slowing down in price increases in the Washington Metropolitan Area. Since September 1981, the CPI-U has risen at an average annual rate of 2.0 percent per year.

Workers collecting Disability Compensation will shortly be receiving an increase of approximately 3.7 percent on their paychecks. This is due to a new Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) which went into effect on October 1, 1983.

According to the Merit Personnel Act, once the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) registers a three percent increase for three consecutive months from the latest base month (September 1982) a new COLA goes into effect. During 1983, the percent increases for July, August, and September were all above three percent. A COLA of 4.0 percent went into effect in December 1982, and a COLA of 5.0 percent went into effect in December 1981.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE AREA, THE STATES AND SELECTED CITIES

The Metropolitan Area's preliminary unemployment rate in August 1983 (5.4 percent) was one of the lowest in the Nation compared to 244 other designated Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA). The Area was ranked number 215 out of the 244, just after Poughkeepsie, New York and before Abilene, Texas. Only two other "major" SMSA's - Boston (with a rate of 5.2 percent) and Dallas-Fort Worth (5 percent) had lower rates. The highest rate was in Laredo, Texas (24 percent).

When the District proper was ranked with the states in August, it had the 6th highest rate (11.5 percent - preliminary) following West Virginia, Michigan, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisianna.

In reality, the City's labor market has more in common with central-cities than with states. Thus, the Division of Labor Market Information, and Research now prepares a monthly analysis comparing the District with 23 other central cities. In August the preliminary average unemployment rate for the 24 cities was 11.5 percent, the same as the District. This ranked the District as the central city with the 11th most severe unemployment rate in the sample. Central city rates ranged 19.5 percent in Gary to 5.4 percent in Dallas.

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of September 1983 increased $2.87 as is reflected in the preliminary estimates. Average Weekly Hours rose .5 of an hour with Average Hourly Earnings dropping 5¢ an hour.

The most significant increase took place in Food and Kindred Products. Weekly Earnings were up $55.32 as Average Weekly Hours increased 2.4 hours. Average Hourly Earnings went up 61¢ an hour. The increase was due to Overtime worked at premium pay.

The largest decrease was in Printing and Publishing. Weekly Earnings were down $4.61 an hour, with Weekly Hours increased .2 of an hour. Hourly Earnings decreased by 19¢ an hour. The overall decrease was due mainly to less overtime being worked throughout the industry. Compared to a year-ago Weekly Earnings are up $4.72 while Weekly Hours are down .1 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings however, are up 16¢ an hour.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
September, 1983

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	384.47	381.60	361.53	39.8	39.3	39.0	9.66	9.71	9.27
Durable Goods	344.77	345.27	310.16	42.2	41.8	41.3	8.17	8.26	7.51
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	349.35	348.99	324.72	42.5	42.2	41.0	8.22	a/8.27	a/7.92
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	358.18	347.35	296.30	41.6	41.4	40.7	j/8.61	8.39	c/7.28 d/
Non-durable Goods	426.31	419.75	409.94	37.2	36.5	36.7	11.46	11.50	11.17
Food & Kindred Products	540.96	485.64	457.71	40.4	38.0	36.5	a/13.39	c/12.78d/	12.54
Printing & Publishing	426.82	431.43	422.10	36.7	36.5	36.8	j/11.63	a/11.82	a/11.47 d/

	September '83	August '83	September '82
Total Production Workers	34,300	33,500	29,100

a/Overtime worked b/ Pay increase c/ Less overtime
d/ Change in hourly earnings due to shift work pay differential
g/ Shorter work week j/ More business (other than seasonal)
k/ Less business (other than seasonal)

Analysis of the Labor Force was prepared by Lawrence Thurston and analysis of Industrial Employment by James Cooper with statistical support from Esther Harrell. Unemployment Compensation observations were developed by Rufus Daniels with statistical support from Gwendolyn Thompson. Data on Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing was prepared by Nancy Anderson-Grant and word processing by Sheryl Ragland and Joann Washington. Elsie Taylor is responsibile for distribution. Inquiries may be made by calling 639-1643.

12/14/83 S1527-3 A

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DECEMBER 8, 1983

UNEMPLOYMENT ROSE SLIGHTLY IN THE DISTRICT IN OCTOBER

The District

Employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate were all up in October in the District of Columbia. The levels of employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate were 290,200, 36,800, and 11.3 percent in October 1983. When employment growth (0.6 percent) fails to keep pace with labor force growth (0.8 percent), as it did between September and October of this year, a rise in the unemployment rate is the net result. Between September and October 1983 the unemployment rate rose from 11.1 percent to 11.3 percent. Seasonally adjusted, the District's unemployment rate rose from 11.3 percent in September 1983 to 11.8 percent in October 1983. This is contrary to the movements in the seasonally adjusted rate for the Nation. For the Nation, the seasonally adjusted rate dropped markedly from 9.3 percent in September 1983 to 8.8 percent in October 1983. The October 1983 rate for the Nation is 2.0 percentage points below last December's recessionary high. In the District the October 1983 seasonally adjusted rate is 1.4 percentage points higher than December's seasonally adjusted rate.

Compared to year ago estimates (October 1982 to October 1983) the employment situation of District residents continues to decline. The October 1983 jobless rate (11.3 percent) is 0.6 percentage points higher than the October 1982 jobless rate. Since October 1982 joblessness in the District has risen from 34,000 to 36,800. Employment of District residents over the year continues its upward trend (2.9 percent), but remains insufficient to offset the rise in joblessness (8.2 percent). Seasonally adjusted, the jobless rate is also up over the year, rising from 11.2 percent in September 1982 to 11.8 percent in September 1983. Nationally, the seasonally adjusted

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LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
October 1983

	October b/ 1983	September c/ 1983	October 1982	September 1982	October 1983 Net Change From September 1983	October 1983 Net Change From October 1982
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	327,000	324,500	316,000	315,100	2,500	11,000
Total Employment	290,200	288,400	282,000	281,900	1,800	8,200
Total Unemployment	36,800	36,100	34,000	33,200	700	2,800
Unemployment Rate						
Not Seasonally Adjusted	11.3	11.1	10.7	10.5	xxx	xxx
Seasonally Adjusted	11.8	11.3	11.2	10.7	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,805,900	1,795,500	1,711,700	1,709,500	10,400	94,200
Total Employment	1,717,700	1,710,700	1,616,500	1,613,000	7,000	101,200
Total Unemployment	88,200	84,900	95,300	96,500	3,300	- 7,100
Unemployment Rate	4.9	4.7	5.6	5.6	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,479,000	1,471,000	1,395,800	1,394,400	8,000	83,200
Total Employment	1,427,500	1,422,200	1,334,500	1,331,100	5,300	93,000
Total Unemployment	51,400	48,800	61,300	63,300	2,600	- 9,900
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.3	4.4	4.5	xxx	xxx

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

jobless rate has dropped substantially over the year. Since October 1982 the seasonally adjusted jobless rate for the Nation has declined 1.6 percentage points.

As the Nation's and Metropolitan Area/Suburban residents' employment situations have improved, preliminary data suggest that the composition of the District's unemployed has changed. Prior to the National recovery that began in December 1982, the pool of unemployed District residents were (concentrated) largely job losers. Since December 1982 preliminary data indicates that the pool of unemployed District residents have shifted more towards new/reentrants as the Area economy has improved. As overall job opportunities expand, individuals not previously seeking employment are attracted into the labor force. This in turn puts more individuals in the labor force than would otherwise be there. Under these conditions, if employment growth fails to keep pace with labor force growth, then joblessness will increase as job opportunties expand.

The Metropolitan Area

Like the District, Metropolitan and suburban labor force statistics are up over the month. Employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate were 1,717,700, 88,200, and 4.9 percent respectively in the Washington Metropolitan Area. These estimates of employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate were 7,000, 3,300 and 0.2 percentage points higher than the previous month's estimates. Similarly in the suburbs employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate were 5,300, 2,600 and 0.2 percentage point higher than the previous month's estimtes.

Compared to year ago estimates (October 1982 to October 1983) the employment situation of Metropolitan and Suburban residents continue to improve. Area employment continues to show strong growth rising 6.3 percent (101,200) over the year. Suburban employment has been somewhat stronger at 7.0 percent (93,000). Declines in joblessness in both the Area and suburbs have been more pronounced. Joblessness in the Area declined 7.4 percent (-7,100) between October 1982 and October 1983 to 88,200; while suburban joblessness has declined 16.2 percent (-9,900) to 51,400. As a result of these movements, the jobless rate in the Area and suburbs dropped 0.7 percentage point and 0.9 percentage point respectively.

Unemployment Insurance Activities October, 1983

Initial claims increased over the month in all categories of the regular program. The rise is due probably to the seasonal influx of claims associated with the change in the base period, effective the first week in October 1983. Claims from former federal employees were up more than 60 percent, and State U.I. claimants climbed 23 percent over the month. The State and Federal Programs both showed declines

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAMS
October 1983

	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982	% Change From September 1983	% Change From October 1982
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,316	2,705	4,223	+ 22.6	- 21.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,000	44,620	58,558	- 12.6	- 33.4
Number of Weeks Compensated	36,830	42,999	54,136	- 14.3	- 32.0
Amount of Benefits Paid	$5,238,738	$6,145,817	$7,652,646	- 14.8	- 31.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$142.24	$142.93	$141.36	- 0.5	+ 0.6
Average Duration d/	23.5	23.2	22.9	+ 1.3	+ 2.6
Exhaustions	1,486	1,232	1,385	+ 20.6	+ 7.3
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	339	211	400	+ 60.7	- 15.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,169	3,879	7,546	+ 7.5	- 44.8
Number of Weeks Compensated	3,707	3,632	7,329	+ 2.1	- 49.4
Amount of Benefits Paid	$602,865	$597,564	$1,190,730	+ 0.9	- 49.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$162.63	$164.53	$162.47	- 1.2	+ 0.1
Average Duration d/	26.4	27.3	23.8	- 3.3	+ 10.9
Exhaustions	138	97	232	+ 42.3	- 40.5
EX-SERVICEMEN'S PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	96	87	65	+ 10.3	+ 47.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,218	1,083	767	+ 12.5	+ 58.8
Number of Weeks Compensated	834	759	513	+ 9.9	+ 62.6
Amount of Benefits Paid	$127,704	$116,067	$76,392	+ 10.0	+ 67.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$153.12	$152.92	$148.91	+ 0.1	+ 2.8
Average Duration d/	14.6	15.0	31.9	- 2.7	- 54.2
Exhaustions	1	1	10	—	- 90.0

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments, year ended October, 1983.

from October of last year, while the Program for Ex-Servicemen showed increases from last month and last year—the latter period near 50 percent.

Initial claims filed for the year to date period (January-October 1983) totalled 38,130 compared to 41,720 last year—a 9 percent decrease. Federal claims lead the slide, with more than 50 percent fewer claims than the January - October level last year.

The Number of Weeks Compensated declined from last month and from last year in the State Program—14 and 32 percent respectively. The weeks in the Federal Program fell nearly 50 percent from last year, but showed a modest (2 percent) increase over last month. The Program for Ex-Servicemen—in slight contrast—showed increases for both last month and last year. For the year to date period (January-October 1983) all weeks compensated stand at 565,700—a decrease of 126,400 or 18 percent from the same period last year. All programs except Ex-Servicemen showed declines, with the Federal Program showing the highest (-48 percent) relative decrease. The amount of benefits paid naturally followed the same pattern as Weeks Compensated. Benefits for claimants in all programs totalled $6.0 million in October. It was the lowest level for any month this year. It was also 33 percent below October of last year. The year-to-date expenditures in 1983 are $82.3 million compared to $100.1 million last year. The decrease was accounted for by the State and Federal Programs, while the program for Ex-Servicemen showed an increase—although not sufficient to offset the decreae in the other two programs.

The trend to date in unemployment insurance activities continues to be downward. The State Program, the largest of the three, sets the direction and the pace. The data appear to indicate that returning veterans continue to face more difficulty in their transition to civilian employment this year than last year.

Industrial Growth in the District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased slightly (0.2 percent) between September and October of this year. Although the increase was small, the fact that it occcurred in the private sector is encouraging. The small over the month increase in Manufacturing was the first since April 1983. Other industries which experienced increases were Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (1.2 percent) and Services (0.3 percent). Seasonal hiring in Educational Services accounted for most of the increase in Services employment. The number of jobs in Wholesale and Retail Trade declined 0.7 percent, while the number of jobs in Construction; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate held constant.

Over the month movement in total public sector employment was very slight, as a small increase in Federal employment was partially offset by a decline in State and Local Government employment.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	October a/ 1983	September b/ 1983	October 1982	October a/ 1983	September b/ 1983	October 1982
TOTAL	589.5	588.6	589.8	1,625.2	1,620.4	1,593.8
Total Private Sector	331.4	330.6	335.9	1,095.4	1,092.6	1,068.3
Manufacturing	13.8	13.5	13.5	65.5	64.2	61.0
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.7	4.8	4.9
Printing & Publishing	11.0	10.8	10.7	24.7	23.8	23.1
All Others	2.1	2.0	2.1	36.1	35.6	33.0
Construction	10.4	10.4	10.4	75.1	74.9	69.6
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.7	25.4	25.8	77.1	76.3	74.2
Interstate Railroads	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.4
Other Transportation	4.4	4.2	4.7	31.9	31.3	30.1
Communication & Public Utilities	17.8	17.7d/	17.7	40.7	40.5d/	39.7
Trade	58.7	59.1	60.1	308.8	308.1	302.3
Wholesale	9.7	10.0	10.2	60.6	60.6	57.7
Retail	49.0	49.1	49.9	248.2	247.5	244.6
General Merchandise	5.8	5.8	5.8	34.9	34.4	36.0
Food	4.1	4.2	4.0	31.2	31.3	30.2
Automotive	2.1	2.2	2.0	27.5	27.4	26.9
Apparel & Accessories	4.4	4.3	4.7	17.8	17.5	17.8
Eating & Drinking	23.1	23.0	23.3	80.3	80.6	78.6
Miscellaneous	9.5	9.6	10.1	56.5	56.3	55.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.1	33.1	33.3	92.0	92.5	90.5
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.3	19.9	20.0	20.1
All Other	25.8	25.8	26.0	72.1	72.5	70.4
Services	189.7	189.1	192.8	476.9	476.6	470.7
Hotels & Lodging Places	9.7	9.6	10.2	23.5	23.4	23.1
Personal Services	3.7	3.7	4.2	18.2	18.1	18.7
Business Services	35.8	36.1	35.6	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	27.1	27.4	27.8	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	18.7d/	18.8c/	18.7	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	33.3	32.3	33.5	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	29.0	28.9	29.3	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services & Mining	32.4	32.3	33.5	435.2d/	435.1c/	428.9
Government	258.1	258.0	253.9	529.8	527.8	525.5
Federal Government	211.3	210.4	207.0	348.4	347.4	344.8
State & Local Government	46.8	47.6	46.9	181.4	180.4	180.7

a/ Preliminary b/ Revised c/ Strike d/ Strike Over

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Technical Note
Measure of Statistical Error

The monthly industry estimates are based on a sample of firms in the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. They are therefore, subject to sampling errors. This is to say that the monthly estimates may differ from a comprehensive employment count (ES 202 Record) if it were available on a timely, monthly basis. Because these sampling errors do occur, the industry estimates are revised annually to reflect new benchmark estimates based on comprehensive counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) records. Table III shows the degree to which the original monthly estimates deviated from the comprehensive employment (ES-202) level for March 1982, our most recent benchmark estimates.

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BEFORE AND AFTER REVISIONS TO MARCH 1982 BENCHMARK LEVELS (000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	March 1982 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	593.7	600.9	1.2
Private	334.7	335.5	.2
Manufacturing	13.4	14.2	6.0
Construction	10.8	11.4	5.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	26.0	26.0	0
Trade	59.8	63.2	5.7
Wholesale	10.5	11.6	10.5
Retail	49.3	51.6	4.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.0	33.5	1.5
Services	191.7	187.2	-2.4
Government	259.0	265.4	2.5
Federal	211.3	217.9	3.1
State and Local	47.7	47.5	- .4

Washington D.C. SMSA

	March 1982 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Change
Total	1,576.6	1,577.2	*
Private	1,047.2	1,046.8	*
Manufacturing	58.1	58.8	1.2
Construction	65.4	67.2	2.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	72.9	72.4	-.7
Trade	297.7	312.3	4.9
Wholesale	56.8	60.7	6.9
Retail	240.9	251.6	4.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	89.6	91.4	2.0
Services	463.5	449.9	- 2.9
Government	529.4	530.4	.2
Federal	345.5	345.0	-.1
State and Local	183.9	185.4	.8 *

*Less than one tenth of one percent

Over the Year Changes in the District

There was a slight decline in the number of jobs in the District between October 1982 and October 1983. The number of private sector jobs declined over the year for the tenth consecutive month, as declines were registered in every private sector industry listed except Manufacturing and Construction. The number of jobs in Wholesale and Retail Trade declined for the twelth consecutive month. The number of Construction jobs held constant, ending an eight-month decline. The number of Manufacturing jobs increased 2.2 percent, compared to October 1982.

In the public sector, Federal employment increased 2.1 percent, while State and Local Government employment declined 0.2 percent over the year.

Industrial Growth in the Metropolitan Area

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased 0.3 percent between September and October of this year. Eighty-one percent of the jobs growth took place in the suburbs. Employment was up modestly in all private sector industries except Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, where there was a small decline in the number of suburban jobs.

In the public sector, federal government employment rose 0.3 percent. Nine out of ten of those jobs were in the District. In State and Local Government, however, seasonal increases in suburban jurisdictions pushed employment upward slightly.

Over the Year Changes in the Area

Between October 1982 and October 1983, the number of Area jobs increased 2.0 percent, reflecting private sector growth in suburban jurisdictions (up 4.3 percent), and public sector growth in the District of Columbia (up 1.7 percent). Except for Manufacturing, all private sector growth took place in the suburbs. The number of Manufacturing jobs increased 2.2 percent in the District and 8.8 percent in the surburbs. Suburban private sector growth was greatest in Construction (9.3 percent); Manufacturing; the Wholesale Trade sector (7.2 percent); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (6.2 percent).

In the public sector, growth was concentrated in Federal jobs in the District, up 2.1 percent over the year.

Unemployment Rates in the Area, the States and Selected Cites

When compared to other Metropolitan Areas across the country, the Washington Area had one of the lowest unemployment rates in September 1983 (4.7 percent). The Area ranked 226 out of 244 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, ranked from highest to lowest unemployment. No major metropolitan area had a lower unemployment rate than the Washington D.C. SMSA. Between August and September the Area changed its ranking from the 216th highest to the 226th highest SMSA. If the scale were reversed, then the SMSA with the lowest unemployment rate would rank first, and the Washington, D.C. SMSA would rank 19th.

EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(Thousands of Jobs)
October

Industry Sector	1981	1982	1983	NET CHANGE FROM: 1981 to 1982	1982 to 1983	1981 1983
Total	601.7	589.8	589.5	-11.9	-0.3	-12.2
Private	338.5	335.9	331.4	- 2.6	-4.5	-7.1
Gov't	263.2	253.9	258.1	- 9.3	+4.2	-5.1
Federal	217.4	207.0	211.3	-10.4	+4.3	- 6.1
D.C.	45.8	46.9	46.8	+ 1.1	-0.1	+ 0.1

Between October 1981 and October 1983, the net decline in the total number of jobs was 12,200, including a net decline of 6,100 Federal Government jobs.

When the District proper was ranked with the states, however, it had the 6th highest rate (11.1 percent) in September. This is the same position it held in August 1983. West Virginia (15.1 percent), Michigan (12.3 percent), Alabama (12.2 percent) Louisiana (11.6 percent) and Mississippi (11.3 percent) had higher rates. New Hampshire with a state wide rate of 3.6 percent was the lowest.

Because the District is in reality a central city, a comparison to other central cities is probably a better measure of its comparative employment situation. The average unemployment rate 24 in selected central cities was 10.5 in September compared to the District's 11.1 percent. This ranked the District number eight out of the 24 central cities, up from number eleven in August. The District shared the number eight position with Miami in September. Central city rates ranged from a high of 20.0 percent to a low of 6.2 percent.

Unemployment Rates in Selected U.S. Cities

August and September 1983 and September 1982

	City	September	August	September
1.	Gary, Indiana	20.0	19.9	N/A
2.	Detroit, Michigan	16.3	19.5	18.4
3.	Cleveland, Ohio	15.7	15.0	N/A
4.	Birmingham, Alabama	15.2	14.7	18.4
5.	Dayton, Ohio	14.1	14.2	N/A
6.	Newark, New Jersey	13.6	14.6	15.0
7.	Cincinnati, Ohio	12.5	11.8	N/A
8.	District of Columbia	11.1	11.4	10.5
9.	Miami, Florida	11.1	11.2	10.8
10.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	11.0	12.1	14.4
11.	Houston, Texas	11.0	9.9	8.8
12.	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	10.6	11.1	10.8
13.	Los Angeles, California	10.5	11.6	10.5
14.	Chicago, Illinois	10.4	11.6	12.7
15.	New York, New York	10.1	10.6	9.2
16.	New Orleans	10.0	10.0	9.7
17.	Columbus, Ohio	9.9	9.2	N/A
18.	Kansas City, Missouri	9.0	9.7	10.6
19.	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	8.7	9.0	9.0
20.	Atlanta, Georgia	8.6	8.4	8.6
21.	Boston, Massachuetts	8.2	7.1	8.7
22.	Salt Lake City, Utah	8.0	8.8	9.0
23.	Baltimore, Maryland	7.9	8.2	11.3
24.	Dallas, Texas	6.2	5.4	7.0

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of October 1983 increased $7.27. Average Weekly Hours were up 0.3 of an hour with Average Hourly Earnings increasing 11¢ an hour.

The largest increase occurred in Printing and Publishing. Weekly Earnings rose $38.77 as Weekly Hours increased 2.6 of an hour. Hourly Earnings reflect a increase of 22¢ an hour. Overtime worked at premium pay was the major factor.

Food and Kindred Products showed the greatest overall decrease in Weekly Earnings, a $75.62 drop. It also showed a substantial drop in Weekly Hours of 5.9 of an hour. The decrease was due to a shorter work week as well as less business, other than seasonal. However, Hourly Earnings showed a slight increase of 2¢ an hour.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
October, 1983

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	386.72	379.45	369.01	40.2	39.9	38.2	9.62	9.51	9.66
Durable Goods	341.01	342.63	312.99	42.1	42.3	41.9	8.10	8.10	7.47
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	360.42	349.35	319.97	43.9	42.5	40.4	8.21	8.22	7.92
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	356.16	350.28	306.03	42.4	41.8	39.9	8.40	8.38	b/7.67
Non-durable Goods	438.14	422.20	420.73	38.0	37.1	34.8	11.53	11.38	12.09
Food & Kindred Products	467.86	543.48	420.02	36.1	42.0	33.9	g/12.96k/	a/12.94	c/12.39d/
Printing & Publishing	459.78	421.01	438.60	38.8	36.2	34.4	a/11.85	c/11.63	a/12.75b/

	October '83	September '83	October '82
Total Production Workers	36,200	35,200	29,500

a/Overtime worked b/ Pay increase c/ Less overtime
d/ Change in hourly earnings due to shift work pay differential
g/ Shorter work week j/ More business (other than seasonal)
k/ Less business (other than seasonal)

1/11/84 S1527-3 A:

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for November 1983 January 11, 1984

The District

Preliminary estimates indicate that the employment situation in the District showed only marginal improvement in November. The unemployment rate dropped slightly from 11.2 percent in October 1983 to 10.9 percent in November 1983. Over the month the number of unemployed City residents (35,900) declined slightly (900) with modest gains in resident employment (293,200), which rose by 1,600. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate is down slightly also over the month. Between October and November 1983 the seasonally adjusted rate declined from 11.7 percent to 11.3 percent. Nationally the seasonally adjusted rate dropped from 8.8 percent to 8.4 percent.

Despite the drop in the unemployment rate over the month, the general trend in the District's unemployment rate was upward during 1983. This is contrary to the trend in the Washington, D.C. SMSA and Nation where the unemployment rates have generally fallen during 1983.

Labor force statistics are all up from a year ago in the District of Columbia. Between November 1982 and November 1983 employment rose by 10,000 to 293,200, while joblessness increased by 1,800 to 35,900. With the growth in joblessness (5.3 percent) continuing to outpace employment growth (3.5 percent) the jobless rate rose from 10.7 percent to 10.9 percent over the year. Seasonally adjusted, the jobless rate in the City was up modestly in the District rising from 11.1 percent in November 1982 to 11.3 percent in November 1983. The seasonally adjusted jobless rate in the Nation dropped from 10.7 in November 1982 to 8.4 percent in November 1983. Preliminary data for the Nation indicates that the annual jobless rate will be significantly lower than the 9.7 percent recorded for 1982.

Metropolitan Area

The employment situtation in the Metropolitan Area was unchanged between October and November 1983. Employment which rose slightly (8,700) to 1,728,000 and unemployment which dropped marginally (900) to 88,200 between October and November resulted in a constant unemployment rate of 4.9 percent. The employment situation for suburban residents was also unchanged over the month—their unemployment rate remained constant at 3.5 percent. The number of employed and unemployed suburban residents rose marginally over the month by 7,100 and 100 respectively. In November 1983 there were 1,434,800 employed and 52,400 unemployed suburban residents.

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.
Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

Job Service
"Helping People Help Themselves"

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
November 1983

	November b/ 1983	October c/ 1983	November 1982	October 1982	October 1983 Net Change From October 1983	October 1983 Net Change From November 1982
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	329,000	328,400	317,300	316,000	600	11,700
Total Employment	293,200	291,600	283,200	282,000	1,600	10,000
Total Unemployment	35,900	36,800	34,100	34,000	- 900	1,800
Unemployment Rate						
Not Seasonally Adjusted	10.9	11.2	10.7	10.7	xxx	xxx
Seasonally Adjusted	11.3	11.7	11.1	11.2	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,816,200	1,808,400	1,723,200	1,711,700	7,800	93,000
Total Employment	1,728,000	1,719,300	1,625,300	1,616,500	8,700	102,700
Total Unemployment	88,200	89,100	97,800	95,300	- 900	- 9,600
Unemployment Rate	4.9	4.9	5.7	5.6	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,487,200	1,480,000	1,405,900	1,395,800	7,200	81,300
Total Employment	1,434,800	1,427,700	1,342,100	1,334,500	7,100	92,700
Total Unemployment	52,400	52,300	63,800	61,300	100	-11,400
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.4	xxx	xxx

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

Compared to year ago estimates (November 1982 to 1983) the employment situation of Metropolitan, in particular suburban residents has improved dramatically. Since November 1982 Area employment has increased by 102,700 (6.3 percent) while employment of suburban residents has increased by 92,700 (6.9 percent). Joblessness has declined by 9,600 and 11,400 in the Area and suburbs respectively over the year. The sharp growth in employment coupled with significant drops in unemployment resulted in the Area and suburban jobless rates declining by 0.9 and 1.0 percentage points respectively.

Industrial Growth in the District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased moderately (0.4 percent) between October and November of this year. The net increase was attributed to gains in the public sector, where the number of jobs in State and Local Government increased 4.1 percent.

Private sector employment, on the other hand, declined slightly over the month. A small gain in the Retail Trade sector was offset by small losses in Manufacturing; Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate. There was no net change over the month in Construction and Services.

Over the Year Changes in the District

There was a slight increase in the number of jobs in the District between November 1982 and November 1983. Job growth occurred in the public sector, where Federal Government employment rose 3.7 percent and the number of State and Local Government jobs increased 1.5 percent.

The number of private sector jobs declined over the year for the eleventh consecutive month, as declines were registered in every private sector industry except Construction and Manufacturing. The number of jobs in Wholesale and Retail Trade declined for the thirteenth consecutive month. The number of Services industry jobs declined 1.7 percent. Jobs growth in the Construction and Manufacturing industries was minimal.

Industrial Growth in Metropolitan Area

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by 8,900 jobs between October and November of this year. Seventy-six percent of those jobs were in suburban jurisdictions, and sixty-one percent were in the private sector. Suburban job growth was responsible for Area gains in the private sector. The largest private sector gain occurred in the Retail Trade sector (up 0.9 percent); and the Services industry (0.3 percent). Growth in other industries was marginal. The only private sector industry to post a net decline was Finance, Insurance and Real Estate. Loss of jobs in this industry was confined to the District. Public sector employment increased 0.7 percent over the month. Sixty-six percent of those jobs were in the District of Columbia. Public sector growth was concentrated in State and Local Government, which rose 1.7 percent.

Over the Year Changes in the Area

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased 2.1 percent between November 1982 and November 1983. Eighty-nine percent of those jobs were in the suburbs. Private sector growth was 2.5 percent in the suburbs, and -1.4 percent in the District. Area jobs growth was highest in Construction (8.8 percent); Manufacturing (7.9 percent) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4.6 percent). The more dominant Services and Wholesale/Retail industries experienced growth rates of 1.4 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively. In the Services industry, surburban jobs increased by 9,900 over the year, while District jobs declined by 3,200.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	November a/ 1983	October b/ 1983	November 1982	November a/ 1983	Octoberr b/ 1983	Novemb 1982
TOTAL	596.3	594.2	592.7	1,637.7	1,628.8	1,603.9
Total Private Sector	331.8	332.0	336.5	1,102.2	1,096.8	1,075.3
Manufacturing	13.9	14.0	13.5	65.9	65.5	61.1
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.6	4.7	4.9
Printing & Publishing	11.2	11.2	10.7	24.9	24.7	23.1
All Others	2.0	2.1	2.1	36.4	36.1	33.1
Construction	10.4	10.4	10.3	75.6	75.2	69.5
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.5	25.7	25.8	77.7	77.2	74.3
Interstate Railroads	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.4
Other Transportation	4.1 c/	4.4	4.7	32.0 c/	31.9	30.1
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.8	17.7	41.2	40.8	39.8
Trade	59.0	58.7	60.2	312.0	309.1	307.1
Wholesale	9.7	9.7	10.2	61.0	60.6	58.3
Retail	49.3	49.0	50.0	251.0	248.5	248.8
General Merchandise	6.0	5.8	5.9	37.6	35.2	38.2
Food	4.1	4.1	4.1	31.3	31.2	30.7
Automotive	2.1	2.1	2.0	27.4	27.4	26.8
Apparel & Accessories	4.5	4.4	4.8	18.0	17.9	18.6
Eating & Drinking	23.0	23.1	23.1	80.3	80.3	78.2
Miscellaneous	9.6	9.5	10.1	56.4	56.5	56.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	32.9	33.1	33.4	91.8	92.0	90.8
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.4	19.9	19.9	20.0
All Other	25.6	25.8	26.0	71.9	72.1	70.8
Services	190.1	190.1	193.3	479.2	477.8	472.5
Hotels & Lodging Places	9.9	9.9	10.1	23.4	23.7	23.0
Personal Services	3.9	3.9	4.2	18.6	18.4	18.9
Business Services	35.5	35.8	35.7	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	27.0	27.1	27.8	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	18.9	18.7 d/	18.7	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	33.5	33.3	33.3	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	29.0	29.0	29.3	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services & Mining	32.4	32.4	34.2	437.2	435.7 d/	430.6
Government	264.5	262.2	256.2	535.5	532.0	528.6
Federal Government	215.8	215.4	208.2	353.5	353.0	345.3
State & Local Government	48.7	46.8	48.0	182.0	179.0	183.3

a/ Preliminary b/ Revised c/ Strike d/ Strike Over

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(Thousands of Jobs)
November

Industry Sector	1981	1982	1983	NET CHANGE FROM: 1981 to 1982	1982 to 1983	1981 1983
Total	600.7	592.7	596.3	- 8.0	+3.6	-4.4
Private	338.1	336.5	331.8	- 1.6	-4.7	-6.3
Gov't	262.6	256.2	264.5	- 6.4	+8.3	+1.9
Federal	215.9	208.2	215.8	- 7.7	+7.6	- 0.1
D.C.	46.7	48.0	48.7	+ 1.3	+0.7	+ 2.0

Between November 1981 and November 1983, the net decline in the total number of jobs was 4,400, including a net decline of 100 Federal Government jobs.

Public sector growth was concentrated in the District. The number of Federal jobs increased 3.7 percent in the District and 0.1 percent in the suburbs. State and Local Government employment rose 1.5 percent in the District but declined 1.5 percent in surburban jurisdictions.

Unemployment Insurance Activities

Initial claims dropped in all segments of the regular program, as the seasonal influx of new claimants associated with the change in the base period in October subsided in November. The greatest relative change (-17 percent) was in the Federal Program, followed by a 15 percent drop in the Ex-Servicemen's Program. Total claims taken in November stood at 3,550, compared to 3,750 in October—down 5 percent. The November, 1982 total for all programs (3,980) was 12 percent above the current level. There were 41,700 claims taken through November of this year— also down 4,000 (9 percent) from the experience through November in 1982. Amid these total declines, the Program for Ex-Servicemen increased 50 percent. Claims for this segment of the Regular Program have shown consistent monthly increases this year.

Weeks claimed and compensated were on the increase from last month—reflecting the surge of initial claims in October. The State Program has a more than 7 percent increase in weeks compensated from last month. The smaller Federal and Ex-Servicemen's Programs had larger relative monthly increases— 22 and 21 percent respectively. The experience in weeks compensated to date this year mirrors the initial claims. Total weeks compensated in 1982 through November were 759,700. The comparable figure for the current year is 610,800, down 20 percent. Again, the Ex-Servicemen's Program is up 76 percent, but not enough to offset the declines in the larger State and Federal Programs.

Benefits paid in November also increased for all programs—again principally the result of the influx of initial claims in October. Since the time lapse in first payments has been at or above 80 percent within 14 days of the claims date, a substantial amount of the claimants had received their first payment even in October, and benefit payments would be heavily affected in November for those "extra" claimants. The State Program rose slightly more than 7 percent— as was the case for weeks compensated, since the average benefit payment did not change signficantly. Federal benefits increased 20 percent from last month. This was slightly below the percentage for weeks compensated, as the average weekly amount dropped more than three dollars. The amount of benefits paid in the Ex-Servicemen's Program increased 21 percent— same as the weeks compensated, with no substantial change in the average weekly benefit payment. Following the established pattern, the State and Federal Programs decreased 33 and 43 percent respectively from last November, while the Ex-Servicemen's Program rose 56 percent. Benefits paid in all programs through November totalled $88.8 million, down 20 percent from the $109.8 million for the comparable period last year.

The downward trend in unemployment insurance activities continues unchanged as of November compared to last year. Returning veterans faced substantial difficulty in obtaining civilian employment. The layoffs in federal establishments, as monitored by the number of U.I. payments to ex-federal employees, have decreased nearly 50 percent.

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAMS
November 1983

	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	% Change From October 1983	% Change From November 1982
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,191	3,316	3,670	- 3.8	- 13.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	42,465	39,000	66,085	+ 8.9	- 35.7
Number of Weeks Compensated	39,587	36,830	59,280	+ 7.5	- 33.2
Amount of Benefits Paid	$5,623,973	$5,238,738	$8,342,504	+ 7.4	- 32.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$142.07	$142.24	$140.73	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Average Duration d/	21.0	23.5	22.2	- 10.6	- 5.4
Exhaustions	1,453	1,486	1,443	- 2.2	+ 0.7
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	280	339	231	- 17.4	+ 21.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	5,016	4,169	7,995	+ 20.3	- 37.3
Number of Weeks Compensated	4,524	3,707	7,606	+ 22.0	- 40.5
Amount of Benefits Paid	$720,822	$602,865	$1,259,093	+ 19.6	- 42.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$159.33	$162.63	$165.54	- 2.0	- 3.8
Average Duration d/	15.4	26.4	26.1	- 41.7	- 41.0
Exhaustions	157	138	251	+ 13.8	- 37.5
EX-SERVICEMEN'S PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	82	96	77	- 14.6	+ 6.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,467	1,218	889	+ 20.4	+ 65.0
Number of Weeks Compensated	1,011	834	675	+ 21.2	+ 49.8
Amount of Benefits Paid	$154,996	$127,704	$99,059	+ 21.4	+ 56.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$153.31	$153.12	$146.75	+ 0.1	+ 4.5
Average Duration d/	11.9	14.6	20.1	- 18.5	- 40.8
Exhaustions	2	1	15	+ 100.0	- 86.7

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments, month ended November 1983. Prior month average and average for the same month one year ago based on yearly totals.

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of November 1983 decreased $2.49 an hour. Average Weekly Hours went down 0.3 of an hour while Average Hourly Earnings rose 1¢ an hour.

The largest increase occurred in Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies. Weekly Earnings were up by $1.69 as Weekly Hours rose 0.1 of an hour. Hourly Earnings increased 2¢ an hour. The slight increase was due to a slow but steady increase in overtime for the last several months.

The most significant decrease took place in Food and Kindred Products. Weekly Earnings were down $55.77, with Weekly Hours increasing slightly by 0.1 of an hour. Hourly Earnings were down 20¢ an hour. Less overtime being worked was the major reason.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
November, 1983

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	381.91	384.40	357.35	39.7	40.0	38.8	9.62	9.61	9.21
Durable Goods	339.00	340.17	303.48	41.8	42.1	40.9	8.11	8.08	7.42
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	331.30	360.42	323.97	40.7	43.9	40.7	8.14	a/8.21b/	b/7.96
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	357.43	355.74	311.25	42.4	42.3	40.9	8.43	8.41	7.61
Non-durable Goods	428.98	433.17	406.64	37.4	37.7	36.8	11.47	a/11.49	11.05
Food & Kindred Products	456.66	462.43	437.85	35.4	35.3	35.0	c/12.90	g/13.10k/	a/12.51
Printing & Publishing	454.48	459.78	417.36	38.0	38.8	37.0	d/11.96	g/11.85	c/11.28

	November '83	October '83	November '82
Total Production Workers	37,000	36,400	29,500

a/Overtime worked b/ Pay increase c/ Less overtime
d/ Change in hourly earnings due to shift work pay differential
g/ Shorter work week j/ More business (other than seasonal)
k/ Less business (other than seasonal)

Unemployment Rates in the States, Metropolitan Areas, and Selected Cities

In October 1983, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 201 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by unemployment rate. The Washington Area, with a 4.9 percent unemployment rate, had the 20th lowest rate. Only one major area, Dallas - Forth Worth (4.5 percent), had a lower unemployment rate.

However, when the District proper with an October unemployment rate of 11.3 percent was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 4th highest unemployment rate exceeded only by Alabama (12.3 percent), Michigan (12.5 percent) and West Virginia (15.1 percent). North Dakota, with 3.8 percent, had the lowest rate among the states.

Comparing the District with 21 other selected central cities indicates that among these more comparable jurisdictions the District had the 9th highest unemployment rate in October of 1983, at 11.3 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 22 cities was 9.9 percent. Gary, Indiana with a 21.3 percent unemployment rate had the highest rate, while Salt Lake City (7.6 percent) and Dallas (5.0 percent) had the lowest rates.

Unemployment Rates in Selected U.S. Cities

September and October 1983 and October 1982

	City	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
1.	Gary, Indiana	21.3	20.0	26.7
2.	Detroit, Michigan	17.0	16.3	20.3
3.	Cleveland, Ohio	15.3	15.7	17.2
4.	Birmingham, Alabama	14.8	15.2	19.1
5.	Dayton, Ohio	13.2	14.1	17.2
6.	Miami, Florida	11.9	11.1	12.9
7.	Cincinnati, Ohio	11.6	12.5	14.0
8.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	11.4	11.0	14.8
9.	District of Columbia	11.3	11.1	10.7
10.	Newark, New Jersey	10.5	13.6	14.2
11.	Los Angeles, California	9.8	10.5	11.4
12.	Chicago, Illinois	9.8	10.4	12.5
13.	Columbus, Ohio	9.5	9.9	10.0
14.	New Orleans, Louisiana	9.4	10.0	9.9
15.	New York, New York	9.2	10.1	10.1
16.	Kansas City, Missouri	9.0	9.0	10.1
17.	Houston, Texas	8.9	11.0	8.6
18.	Atlanta, Georgia	8.6	8.6	8.7
19.	Baltimore, Maryland	8.3	7.9	11.7
20.	Boston, Massachuetts	7.6	8.2	8.3
21.	Salt Lake City, Utah	7.6	8.0	9.1
22.	Dallas, Texas	5.0	6.2	6.5

News
United States
Department
of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104

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(215) 596-1157
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(215) 596-1151

PLS - 1695
FOR RELEASE: A.M. Editions
Tuesday, January 3, 1984

WAGES TO BE SURVEYED IN WASHINGTON, D.C.-MD.-VA.

A survey of occupational wages in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area will be launched this week by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This annual study of establishments with 50 or more employees will develop information on the wages and salaries of over 30 office clerical, data processing, maintenance, and custodial occupations, according to Alvin I. Margulis, the Bureau's Regional Commissioner. Approximately 275 private companies engaged in manufacturing, trade, transportation, and services, as well as public utilities will be asked to participate in this survey covering the District of Columbia; Charles, Montgomery, and Prince Georges counties, Maryland; and Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William counties, Virginia; and Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church cities, Virginia.

A staff of professional Bureau representatives will collect information on work practices such as paid holidays and vacations, and the incidence of life and health insurance and pension plans, in addition to wage and salary data. Survey results are used for wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, occupational counseling, assistance in determining plant location, and Labor Department wage determinations. A report will be available in May 1984 to survey participants and the general public from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, P.O. Box 13309, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101.

S1527-3

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Report on Employment for 1982
(Year)

U.S. Department of Labor

State (name) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State (code) 11
Area (name)
Area (code) 0000
Transmittal Date
Estimates Adjusted to (benchmark date) 1st Qtr. 1983

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Sheet ___ of ___ sheets

Enter the BLS State, area, and series codes in the spaces provided. Report published industry detail.
Include division totals even though not published.
Round employment to nearest hundred.
Place pertinent comments on reverse side.

Published Industry Title	Series Code	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPL.	000000	595.2	595.5	596.8	598.2	597.5	601.2	613.7	609.7	592.5	590.9	590.6	593.2	597.9
MANUFACTURING	300005	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.3	13.7
20 Food & Kindred Products	420005	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
27 Printing & Publishing	427005	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.5	10.8
22-26 28-29 All Other Manufacturing	499995	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
NON-MANUFACTURING	000060	581.8	582.1	583.4	584.7	584.0	587.5	600.1	596.0	578.8	576.9	576.5	578.9	584.2
10-14 Mining	100005	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-17 Construction	200005	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.6
Transp., Commun. & Public Utilities	500005	25.9	26.0	26.0	26.1	26.0	26.1	25.6	26.0	25.9	25.9	25.8	25.7	25.9
40 Interstate Railroads	540005	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3
41-47 Transp., Except R.R.	540045	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Commun., Elec., Gas & 48-49 Sanitary Services	547095	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.9	18.0	17.5	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.0	18.0	17.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	600005	59.6	59.2	59.6	59.8	59.9	60.2	60.7	60.5	60.6	59.9	59.7	60.6	60.0
50 Wholesale Trade	650005	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.4
Retail Trade	652005	49.1	48.8	49.1	49.6	49.6	49.9	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.8	49.6	50.5	49.7
53 General Merchandise	653005	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	5.9
58 Eating & Drinking Places	658005	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.8	23.1	23.2	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.1	22.5	22.6	22.8
Other Retail Trade	659975	21.1	20.9	21.0	21.0	20.8	21.0	20.9	20.7	20.8	20.7	21.0	21.6	21.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	700005	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.9	35.4	34.8	34.6	34.7	34.4	34.7	34.5	34.7
60 Banking	760005	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.3
All Other Finance 61-67 Ins. & Real Estate	769995	27.5	27.4	27.6	27.6	27.7	28.0	27.3	27.2	27.4	27.2	27.5	27.5	27.5
Services	800005	191.1	193.3	193.6	195.0	194.3	193.6	189.7	187.3	190.7	192.2	191.8	192.4	192.1
70 Hotels & Lodging Places	870005	9.6	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.0	10.1	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.8

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Report on Employment for 1982 (Year)

U.S. Department of Labor

State (name) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State (code) 11
Area (name)
Area (code) 0000
Transmittal Date
Estimates Adjusted to (benchmark date) 1st Qtr. 1983

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Sheet ___ of ___ sheets

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Include division totals even though not published
Round employment to nearest hundred.
Place pertinent comments on reverse side

Published Industry Title	Series Code	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
72 Personal Services	872005	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0
73 Business Services	873005	35.0	35.0	35.1	1/ 35.4	2/ 35.3	36.1	36.8	36.4	36.3	35.3	35.1	35.4	35.6
80 Health Services	880005	28.4	29.0	29.0	29.4	29.4	29.4	28.9	28.9	29.0	28.7	28.6	28.7	29.0
81 Legal Services	881005	17.8	17.8	17.9	18.2	18.0	18.7	18.5	18.2	18.1	18.0	18.1	18.0	18.1
82 Educational Services	882005	33.2	34.7	34.8	34.4	34.7	32.3	29.8	29.0	32.6	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.1
86 Membership Organizations	886005	29.4	29.4	29.2	29.4	29.4	29.3	29.1	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.1	29.1	29.2
All Other Services	891975	33.3	33.2	33.7	34.0	33.6	33.8	33.3	32.9	32.6	33.5	33.5	34.2	33.5
Government	998008	259.8	258.1	258.5	258.3	258.2	261.7	278.4	276.9	255.9	253.8	254.0	255.4	260.8
Federal Government	998011	213.3	211.3	210.8	209.8	209.6	212.5	213.5	212.0	208.7	207.1	206.3	207.3	210.2
D.C. Government	998558	41.2	41.5	42.3	42.9	43.0	43.6	59.4	59.5	41.8	41.3	42.5	42.9	45.2
Local Government	998523	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.4

1/ STRIKE

2/ STRIKE OVER

SO 233 (Rev. May 1978)

GPO 930 247

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Report on Employment for 1982
(Year)

U.S. Department of Labor

State (name) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State (code) 11
Area (name) SMSA
Area (code) 8840
Transmittal Date
Estimates Adjusted to (benchmark date) 1st Qtr. 1983

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TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPL.	000000	1,570.3	1,570.7	1,581.4	1,591.4	1,601.8	1,618.4	1,629.1	1,618.9	1,602.0	1,604.7	1,612.5	1,622.8	1,602.0
MANUFACTURING	300005	58.1	58.2	58.6	59.4	59.8	60.8	61.2	61.1	61.4	62.1	62.2	62.3	60.4
20 Food & Kindred Products	420005	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.8
27 Printing & Publishing	427005	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.7	22.8	23.3	23.1	23.2	23.4	24.1	24.3	24.7	23.2
22-26 28-29 All Other Manufacturing	499995	31.0	31.0	31.4	31.8	32.1	32.6	33.1	33.0	33.0	33.4	33.3	33.1	32.4
NON-MANUFACTURING	000060	1,512.2	1,512.5	1,522.8	1,532.0	1,542.0	1,557.6	1,567.9	1,557.8	1,540.6	1,542.6	1,550.3	1,560.5	1,541.6
10-14 Mining	100005	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
15-17 Construction	200005	63.8	63.7	65.5	66.8	68.7	69.7	71.0	70.6	70.6	70.1	69.8	68.9	68.3
Transp., Commun., & Public Utilities	500005	72.0	72.4	72.8	74.2	74.4	75.3	75.0	75.4	75.3	74.9	74.6	74.9	74.3
40 Interstate Railroads	540005	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.3
41-47 Transp., Except R.R.	540045	27.9	28.2	28.6	29.3	29.6	30.2	30.5	30.3	30.2	29.8	29.9	30.2	29.6
Commun., Elec., Gas & 48-49 Sanitary Services	547095	39.5	39.7	39.8	40.5	40.5	40.8	40.2	40.9	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	600005	300.1	296.3	297.9	300.4	302.5	305.0	305.6	306.1	307.8	308.2	312.7	320.8	305.3
50 Wholesale Trade	650005	56.4	56.3	56.8	56.8	56.7	57.1	57.7	58.6	57.4	58.2	58.2	58.8	57.4
Retail Trade	652005	243.7	240.0	241.1	243.6	245.8	247.9	247.9	247.5	250.4	250.0	254.5	262.0	247.9
53 General Merchandise	653005	38.1	35.6	35.0	34.3	34.2	34.5	33.9	34.2	35.0	36.2	38.2	41.7	35.9
54 Food	654005	31.8	31.4	31.3	31.4	31.6	31.9	32.4	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.8	33.2	32.1
Auto. & Access. Dealers 55 & Gas Serv. Stations	655005	25.9	26.1	26.5	26.7	26.8	27.1	26.8	26.1	27.1	26.6	26.6	26.7	26.6
56 Apparel & Accessories	656005	18.3	18.2	18.7	18.5	18.7	18.7	18.9	19.2	18.9	18.9	19.3	20.5	18.9
58 Eating & Drinking Places	658005	75.1	75.3	76.3	78.3	79.7	80.6	80.7	80.5	80.7	79.7	79.6	79.4	78.8
52, 57 & 59 Misc. Retail Trade	652035	54.5	53.4	53.3	54.4	54.8	55.1	55.2	55.1	56.1	56.0	58.0	60.5	55.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	700005	90.9	91.1	91.3	92.2	92.7	94.4	93.6	93.4	92.8	92.7	93.2	93.4	92.6
60 Banking	760005	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.9	19.9	20.2	20.3	20.1	19.8	19.4	19.5	19.3	19.9

SO 233 (Rev. May 1978)

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Report on Employment for 1982
(Year)

U.S. Department of Labor

State *(name)* DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State *(code)* 11
Area *(name)* SMSA
Area *(code)* 8840
Transmittal Date
Estimates Adjusted to *(benchmark date)* 1st Otr. 1983

This form should be used for submitting (a) revised series such as those resulting from annual benchmark revisions, or (b) series which have not been submitted previously

One copy of each report should be sent to BLS Washington *(see CES Manual for address to be used for mailing)*, and one copy to the BLS Regional Office

Sheet ___ of ___ sheets

Enter the BLS State, area, and series codes in the spaces provided. Report published industry detail
Include division totals even though not published
Round employment to nearest hundred
Place pertinent comments on reverse side

Published Industry Title	Series Code	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
All Other Finance 61-67 Ins. & Real Estate	769995	70.9	71.1	71.3	72.3	72.8	74.2	73.3	73.3	73.0	73.3	73.7	74.1	72.8
Services	800005	456.5	460.5	464.7	467.8	469.2	476.1	471.9	470.0	473.4	471.7	470.6	472.5	468.7
70 Hotels & Lodging Places	870005	20.2	21.0	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.6	22.1	21.9	21.9	22.7	22.2	22.0	21.8
72 Personal Services	872005	18.7	18.7	18.5	18.9	18.3	18.8	17.9	18.0	18.0	18.3	18.4	18.7	18.4
All Other Services	891975	417.6	420.8	424.5	1/ 427.1	2/ 429.0	434.7	431.9	430.1	433.5	430.7	430.0	431.8	428.5
Government	998008	528.0	527.7	529.5	529.5	533.4	535.9	549.6	541.1	519.5	523.8	528.2	529.0	531.3
Federal Government	998011	348.1	346.3	345.5	345.9	348.2	353.9	354.5	351.3	343.8	344.5	345.3	346.9	347.9
State & Local Government	998509	179.9	181.4	184.0	183.6	185.2	182.0	195.1	189.8	175.7	179.3	182.9	182.1	183.4

1/ STRIKE

2/ STRIKE OVER

SO 233 (Rev. May 1978)

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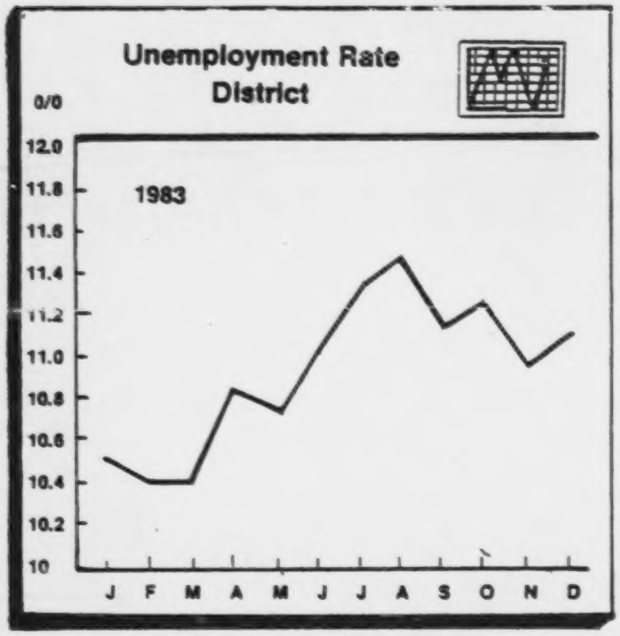
—METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

FEBRUARY 10, 1984

DATA FOR DECEMBER 1983



Unemployment in the District Edges Above 11 Percent Again

After a small decline in November 1983, the unemployment rate in the District again edged above the 11 percent mark where it had hovered since June. December 1983 represents the nineteenth consecutive month of double digit unemployment rates in the City.

The employment status of suburban residents continued to respond positively to the improvements in the local and national economies. In December 1983 the suburban unemployment rate measured 3.4 percent--down from 3.5 percent in November. For most economists, unemployment in the 3 to 4 percent range represents full employment, where most joblessness is frictional—the result of people changing jobs. Since the size of the suburban labor force dominates Area statistics, the unemployment rate for the Metropolitan Area also declined slightly (from 4.9 percent in November to 4.8 percent in December).

The District

December joblessness in the District affected an estimated 36,300 residents, up 500 from November. This small increase in the unemployed mirrors a small decrease (-1,900) in the number of employed residents. In December 290,500 District residents held jobs. As a result of the decline in employment, the unemployment rate increased marginally (0.2 percentage points), to 11.1 points.

Compared to year ago estimates (December 1982 to December 1983) employment of District residents showed positive signs. Over the year 7,000 additional residents have obtained jobs--an increase of 2.5

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.
Mayor

Department of Employment Services
Matthew F. Shannon
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
December 1983

					December 1983 Net Change From	
	December b/ 1983	November c/ 1983	December 1982	November 1982	November 1983	December 1982
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	326,800	328,200	317,700	317,300	- 1,400	+ 9,100
Total Employment	290,500	292,400	283,500	283,200	- 1,900	+ 7,000
Total Unemployment	36,300	35,800	34,200	34,100	+ 500	+ 2,100
Unemployment Rate	11.1	10.9	10.8	10.7	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,811,800	1,814,400	1,723,200	1,723,100	- 2,600	+ 88,600
Total Employment	1,725,400	1,726,100	1,627,800	1,625,300	- 700	+ 97,600
Total Unemployment	86,300	88,300	95,400	97,800	- 2,000	- 9,100
Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.7	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,485,000	1,486,200	1,405,500	1,405,900	- 1,200	+ 79,500
Total Employment	1,434,900	1,433,700	1,344,300	1,342,100	1,200	+ 90,600
Total Unemployment	50,000	52,500	61,200	63,800	- 2,500	- 11,200
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.5	4.4	4.5	xxx	xxx

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data

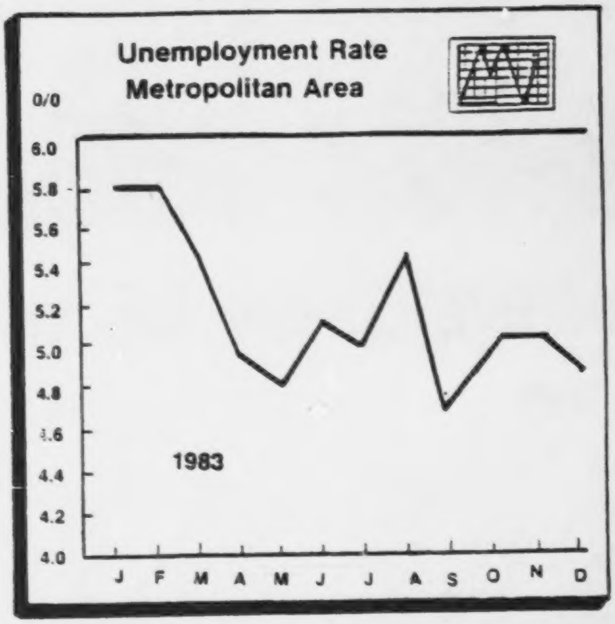
Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

percent. Normally this would be the sign of healthy employment growth in the City. However the jobless rate is also up over the year. The December employment level was the highest for that month since December of 1980, when 297,700 District residents were employed. An explanation for the continued high levels of unemployment rests in the fact that the District's labor force (those persons both working and looking for work) is growing more rapidly than city residents are getting new jobs. Over the year the City's labor force expanded from 317,700 to 326,800 individuals (a 2.9 percent increase). This compares to employment growth of 2.5 percent. By comparsion, the national labor force grew only 1.1 percent over the year, while employment increased by 4.0 percent. The more rapid growth in employment compared to the labor force is one explanation as to why national unemployment rates have declined, while District rates have remained high.

This divergence of the national and District unemployment rates is not atypical. In the 1974-1975 recession the national unemployment rate began to decline in July of 1975. During this same cycle, the District's rate did not begin any sustained decline until July of 1977, approximately 24 months after the national turn around.

Metropolitan Area

Suburban employment in December 1983 stood at 1,434,900 individuals--up 1,200 from the previous month. When this employment growth was combined with a reduction in the level of unemployment (-2,500), the unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage point. The December growth in employment represents the 16th consecutive month of suburban employment expansion.



Over the year (from December 1982 to December 1983) the number of suburban job holders increased by 90,000, or 6.7 percent. This is 2.7 percentage points greater than national job growth. Unlike in the District, where mostly government jobs have expanded, virtually all suburban job growth has been in the private sector. The result of this rapid job growth has been an over the year reduction of 18.3 percent in the level of suburban unemployment.

Despite persistent and very serious levels of unemployment in the District, the Metropolitan Area has been able to maintain one of the healthiest major labor markets in the country. It is a labor market in which over 95 percent of those persons wishing to work have been successful in finding or keeping jobs.

Industrial Growth in the District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District of

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK

(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA December a/ 1983	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA November b/ 1983	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA December 1982	METROPOLITAN AREA December a/ 1983	METROPOLITAN AREA November b/ 1983	METROPOLITAN AREA December 1982
TOTAL	595.9	593.9	593.5	1,644.0	1,635.4	1,609.3
Total Private Sector	333.7	331.9	336.7	1,111.2	1,102.8	1,081.2
Manufacturing	14.0	13.9	13.5	66.2	65.9	61.2
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.7	4.6	4.8
Printing & Publishing	11.3	11.2	10.7	24.9	24.9	23.2
All Others	2.0	2.0	2.1	36.6	36.4	33.2
Construction	10.4	10.4	10.1	74.6	75.1	68.3
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.4	25.5	25.8	78.2	77.5	74.4
Interstate Railroads	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.3
Other Transportation	4.1 c/	4.1 c/	4.7	32.6 c/	31.9 c/	30.5
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.9	17.7	41.2	41.1	39.6
Trade	60.1	59.1	60.8	319.8	313.3	314.1
Wholesale	9.7	9.7	10.3	61.3	60.9	58.4
Retail	50.4	49.4	50.5	258.5	252.4	255.7
General Merchandise	6.3	6.1	6.1	39.0	37.7	41.2
Food	4.2	4.1	4.2	31.7	31.7	31.4
Automotive	2.1	2.1	2.0	27.0	27.4	26.7
Apparel & Accessories	4.8	4.5	5.0	19.8	18.0	20.0
Eating & Drinking	23.1	23.0	23.1	81.1	80.2	77.8
Miscellaneous	9.9	9.6	10.1	59.9	57.4	58.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	32.9	32.9	33.3	92.3	91.9	90.7
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.4	19.9	19.9	20.0
All Other	25.6	25.6	25.9	72.4	72.0	70.7
Services	190.9	190.1	193.2	480.1	479.1	472.5
Hotels & Lodging Places	9.8	9.9	9.9	23.4	23.5	22.8
Personal Services	3.9	3.9	4.2	18.6	18.6	19.0
Business Services	35.9	35.5	35.7	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	27.1	27.0	27.9	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	18.8	18.9	18.6	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	33.2	33.5	33.0	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	29.2	29.0	29.4	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services & Mining	33.0	32.4	34.5	438.1	437.0	430.7
Government	262.2	262.0	256.8	532.8	532.6	528.1
Federal Government	213.4	213.3	208.3	350.8	350.6	345.5
State & Local Government	48.8	48.7	48.5	182.0	182.0	182.6

a/ Preliminary b/ Revised c/ Strike

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Columbia increased slightly (0.3 percent) between November and December 1983—the third consecutive monthly increase. Modest increases occurred in Wholesale and Retail Trade (1.7 percent); Services (0.4 percent); and Manufacturing (0.7 percent). The number of jobs in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities declined marginally over the month (0.4 percent). Overall, the number of private sector jobs increased 0.5 percent. Public sector growth (1.0 percent) occurred in State and Local Government.

Over the Year Changes in the District

The number of District jobs increased 0.4 percent over the year (December 1982 to December 1983). This was the second consecutive over the year increase in the montly estimates. The net increase occurred in the public sector, where Federal Government employment increased 2.4 percent and State and Local Government increased 0.6 percent.

The number of private sector jobs declined 0.9 percent—the smallest relative decline in year-ago comparisons. Still this was the 12th consecutive month of over the-year declines. Since May 1983 the only private sector industries to experience increases were Manufacturing (3.7 percent) and Construction (3.0 percent).

Industrial Growth in Metropolitan Area

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by 0.5 percent between November and December of 1983. Increases were marginal in all private sector industries except Construction, which experienced a 0.7 percent decline. The number of public sector jobs increased less than 0.1 percent.

In suburban jurisdictions, the only private sector decline occurred in Construction (-0.8 percent). Growth was marginal to modest in other industries. A slight decrease in State and Local Government was offset by an increase in Federal Government employment.

Over the Year Changes in the Area

The number of Area jobs increased 2.2 percent between December 1982 and December 1983. All industries experienced net increases, which ranged from 0.9 percent in the public sector to 9.2 percent in Construction. Overall, private sector jobs increased 2.8 percent.

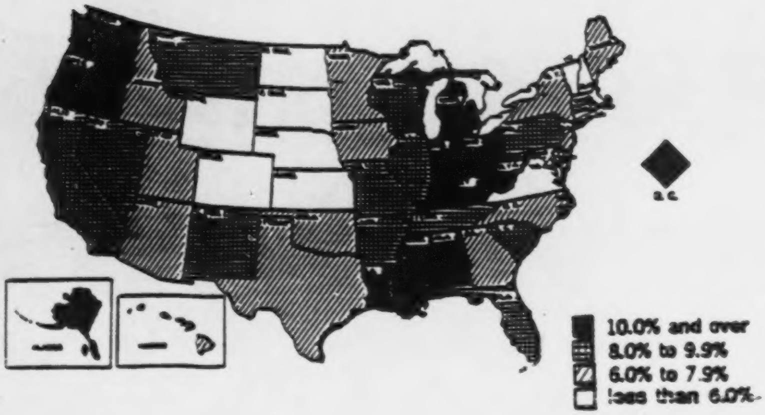
Private sector growth was concentrated in suburban jurisdictions, where growth rates ranged from 2.5 percent in Wholesale and Retail Trade to 10.3 percent in Construction. Overall, private sector growth was up 4.4 percent in the suburbs. The number of public sector jobs, however, declined 0.3 percent over the year.

Unemployment Rates in the States, Metropolitan Areas, and Selected Cities

In November 1983, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 231 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by unemployment rate. The Washington Area, with a 4.9 percent unemployment rate, had the 22nd lowest rate. Only two major areas Boston (4.7 percent) and Dallas - Forth Worth (4.5 percent), had lower unemployment rates.

However, when the District proper with an October unemployment rate of 10.9 percent was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 5th highest unemployment rate exceeded only by West Virginia (15.0 percent), Alabama (12.5 percent) Michigan (11.7 percent and Ohio (11.0

Unemployment Rates by State, November 1983



percent). New Hampshire, with 4.4 percent, had the lowest rate among the states. Only the District and South Carolina showed increases when compared to November of the previous year.

Comparing the District with 22 other selected central cities indicates that among these more comparable jurisdictions the District had the 10th highest unemployment rate in November of 1983, at 10.9 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 23 cities was 8.9 percent. Gary, Indiana with a 22.3 percent unemployment rate had the highest rate, while Boston (6.4 percent) and Dallas (4.9 percent) had the lowest rates. Of these cities, only Pittsburg and Washington experienced higher unemployment rates than the same month a year ago.

November 1983

City	November 1983	November 1982
1. Gary, Indiana	22.3	27.7
2. Cleveland, Ohio	15.4	17.9
3. Birmingham, Alabama	14.6	18.8
4. Dayton, Ohio	13.6	18.7
5. Cincinnati, Ohio	12.1	14.1
6. Newark, New Jersey	11.5	15.8
7. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	11.2	14.2
8. Miami, Florida	11.1	13.4
9. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	11.0	10.7
10. District of Columbia	10.9	10.7
11. Chicago, Illinois	9.6	12.7
12. Columbus, Ohio	9.6	10.8
13. New Orleans, Louisiana	9.0	10.0
14. Kansas City, Missouri	8.9	10.8
15. Los Angeles, California	8.7	11.7
16. Houston, Texas	8.4	8.8
17. Baltimore, Maryland	8.3	11.3
18. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	8.2	8.5
19. Atlanta, Georgia	8.1	9.0
20. New York, New York	8.0	9.3
21. Salt Lake City, Utah	7.5	9.3
22. Boston, Massachuetts	6.4	7.4
23. Dallas, Texas	4.9	6.2

Unemployment Insurance Activities

Initial claims for unemployment benefits taken in December declined by 22 percent in the program for Ex-Servicepersons and 18 percent in the program serving federal workers who have lost jobs. The case for claimants in the State program (serving the private sector and state and local governments) was slightly different--showing a rise of 8 percent. Compared to December 1982 claims are down across all three programs. The same trend is evident for calendar year 1982 compared to the current year. Some 49,800 initial claims were taken for the programs in 1982, whereas 45,400 were taken in 1983. This represents a nine percent drop in claims taken.

Weeks compensated were down in all programs over the month, ranging from 15 percent in the program for Ex-Servicepersons to 10 percent in the Federal Program. The drop appears to be a combination of the high number of exhaustees in November 1983 (particularly in the State program) which was not offset by the rise in claimants in December 1983. Compensated weeks were down from last December in the State and Federal Programs, but slightly up for Ex-Servicepersons. Compared to last year, total weeks compensated dropped by 20 percent.

The amount of benefits paid in December 1983 was also down from last month for all programs. The relative drops did not appear significantly different--12, 10, and 13 percents respectively for the State, Federal and Ex-Servicepersons Programs. Total payments dropped from $6.5 million to $5.7 million between November and December 1983. The same directon applies from last December, but the respective relative differences (37, 42, and 25 percents) are much greater. Payments made this year in all programs totalled $94.7 million compared to $119.1 million in 1982--a 20 percent drop.

Although the total payments were down

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAMS
December 1983

	December 1983	November 1983	December 1982	% Change From November 1983	% Change From December 1982
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,469	3,191	3,784	+ 8.7	- 8.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	37,889	42,465	57,858	- 10.8	- 34.5
Number of Weeks Compensated	35,141	39,587	55,157	- 11.2	- 36.3
Amount of Benefits Paid	$4,952,945	$5,623,973	$7,846,670	- 11.9	- 36.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$140.94	$142.07	$140.68	- 0.8	+ 0.2
Average Duration d/	20.8	21.0	21.6	- 1.0	- 3.7
Exhaustions	962	1,453	1,359	- 33.8	- 29.2
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	229	280	244	- 18.2	- 6.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,441	5,016	6,415	- 11.5	- 30.8
Number of Weeks Compensated	4,096	4,524	6.670	- 9.5	- 38.6
Amount of Benefits Paid	$648,380	$702,822	$1,109.622	- 10.1	- 41.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$158.30	$159.33	$166.36	- 0.6	- 4.8
Average Duration d/	20.3	15.4	26.7	+ 31.8	- 24.0
Exhaustions	114	157	196	- 27.4	- 41.8
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	64	82	89	- 22.0	- 28.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,209	1,467	1,072	- 17.6	- 12.8
Number of Weeks Compensated	863	1,011	730	- 14.6	+ 18.2
Amount of Benefits Paid	$134,426	$154,996	$107,287	- 13.3	+ 25.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$155.77	$153.31	$146.97	+ 1.6	+ 6.0
Average Duration d/	11.7	11.9	22.3	- 1.7	- 47.5
Exhaustions	2	2	14	0.0	- 85.7

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments based on monthly data for November 1983 and December 1983. Average for the same month one year ago based on yearly totals.

from last year, the program for Ex-Servicepersons increased by 79 percent. This suggests that returning servicepersons had more difficulty finding employment in 1983 than in 1982.

There were fewer federal layoffs--if application for compensation by ex-government employees is any indicator. The private sector drop probably reflects the results of changes in the U.I. Law on eligibility requirements and reductions in the maximum weeks of duration of benefits.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of December 1983 increased $2.56. Average Weekly Hours increased 0.1 hour, as Average Hourly Earnings rose 4¢ an hour. Compared to a year ago Weekly Earnings are up $16.63, with Weekly Hours showing an increase of 1.4 hours. Hourly Earnings are up 8¢ an hour. The largest increase took place in Food & Kindred Products. Weekly Earnings increased $95.27. The Weekly Hours went up 6.7 hours. Hourly Earnings were up 21¢ an hour. The overall increase was due to overtime being worked at preminum pay. There were no significant decreases reflected in the data for December 1983.

WASHINGTON CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN CONSUMERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area rose to 298.6 in November 1983. That was 6.1 points lower than for Baltimore and 4.5 points lower than the national index for November 1983.

At 298.6, the Area index was 1.6 points higher than in September 1983 and 12.3 points higher than in November 1982. Most of the increase was in Medical Care and Transportation. The index for Medical Care rose 7.9 points between September and November 1983 and 39.4 points between November 1982 and November 1983. In Transportation, the index rose 3.8 points over the two-month period and 11.9 points over the year.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
December, 1983

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	December 1983	November 1983	December 1982	December 1983	November 1983	December 1982	December 1983	November 1983	December 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	386.23	383.67	369.60	39.9	39.8	38.5	9.68	9.64	9.60
Durable Goods	341.85	340.23	301.50	42.1	41.9	40.2	8.12	8.12	7.50
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	335.79	331.30	323.20	40.9	40.7	40.4	8.21	3/8.14	1/8.00
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	359.13	357.43	308.21	42.4	42.4	40.5	8.47	8.43	7.61
Non-durable Goods	435.71	430.47	431.79	37.4	37.4	37.0	1/11.65	11.51	11.67
Food & Kindred Products	551.93	456.66	506.83	42.1	35.4	36.7	1/13.11	3/12.90	1/13.81
Printing & Publishing	443.23	457.20	436.82	36.6	38.1	36.8	12.11	4/12.00	1/11.87 4/

Total Production Workers	December '83	November '83	November '82
	37,000	37,000	29,300

1/ Overtime at Premium Pay
3/ Less Overtime
4/ Change in Hourly Earnings due to shift Work With Pay Differential

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	November 1983	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL ITEMS	298.6	+ 0.5	+ 4.3
Food & Beverage	293.6	- 0.3	+ 1.6
Housing	310.3	+ 0.7	+ 4.3
Apparel & Upkeep	203.5	- 1.8	+ 1.3
Transportation	299.1	+ 1.3	+ 4.1
Medical Care	390.8	+ 2.1	+ 11.2
Entertainment	235.0	+ 0.9	+ 7.8
Other Goods & Services	293.1	+ 0.7	+ 7.9
Special Index: Energy 2/	191.7	- 3.6	+ 1.9

Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Table Prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.

NEW PUBLICATION AVAILABLE

The Fiscal Year 1984-85 edition of Labor Market Information for Affirmative Action Programs: A Planning Guide for Government and Industry is now available for order. This report, based on the 1980 Census Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File, provides information on the civilian labor force by sex and eight racial/ethnic categories for 514 detailed occupational categories in the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). The information is designed to be used for planning EEO/Affirmation Action Programs.

For further information, or to order, call or write.

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D.C. Department of Employment Services
Division of Labor Market Information,
Research and Analysis
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The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The following staff members of the Division of Labor Market Information and Research and Analysis have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington and Sheryl Ragland.

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Bureau of Labor Statistics
Report on Employment for 1983 (Year)

U.S. Department of Labor

State (name)	State (code)	Area (name)	Area (code)	Transmittal Date	Estimates Adjusted to (benchmark date)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11		0000		1st Otr. 1983

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Sheet ___ of ___ sheets

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Include division totals even though not published.
Round employment to nearest hundred.
Place pertinent comments on reverse side.

Published Industry Title	Series Code	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPL.	000000	585.8	582.7	588.4	595.8	595.8	599.8	613.1	601.9	596.2	593.6	596.7	598.5	595.7
MANUFACTURING	300005	14.2	14.2	14.4	14.5	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.3
20 Food & Kindred Products	420005	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
27 Printing & Publishing	427005	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.5
22-26 28-29 All Other Manufacturing	499995	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
NON-MANUFACTURING	000060	571.6	568.5	574.0	581.3	581.6	585.6	599.0	587.9	582.1	579.1	582.2	584.0	581.4
10-14 Mining	100005	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-17 Construction	200005	9.4	9.3	9.4	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.4	10.7	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.3
Transp., Commun. & Public Utilities	500005	25.5	25.4	25.5	25.7	25.9	26.1	26.0	21.1	26.0	26.2	26.2	26.0	25.5
40 Interstate Railroads	540005	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
41-47 Transp., Except R.R.	540045	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	1/ 4.7	1/ 4.7	4.8
Commun., Elec., Gas & 48-49 Sanitary Services	547095	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.9	18.0	17.8	1/ 13.0	2/ 18.0	18.1	18.4	18.3	17.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	600005	56.8	56.2	56.9	58.8	59.2	60.0	60.0	59.9	60.0	59.5	59.9	60.9	59.0
50 Wholesale Trade	650005	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8
Retail Trade	652005	47.1	46.6	47.3	49.0	49.3	50.1	49.8	49.7	49.9	49.8	50.2	51.2	49.2
53 General Merchandise	653005	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.0
58 Eating & Drinking Places	658005	20.8	20.8	21.3	22.6	22.9	23.3	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.0	23.1	22.5
Other Retail Trade	659975	20.3	20.1	20.3	20.6	20.7	20.9	20.9	20.7	20.8	20.7	20.9	21.6	20.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	700005	33.4	33.5	33.7	34.2	34.3	34.7	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.1	34.3	34.4	34.1
60 Banking	760005	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
All Other Finance 61-67 Ins. & Real Estate	769995	26.2	26.3	26.5	27.0	27.1	27.5	27.0	27.0	27.1	26.9	27.1	27.2	26.9
Services	800005	190.3	190.5	192.9	195.7	195.6	193.4	190.9	188.7	192.0	191.9	192.3	193.1	192.3
70 Hotels & Lodging Places	870005	8.8	9.3	10.4	10.7	11.4	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.0	10.7	10.7	10.5

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Report on Employment for 1983
(Year)

U.S. Department of Labor

State (name): DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State (code): 11
Area (name):
Area (code): 0000
Transmittal Date:
Estimates Adjusted to (benchmark date): 1st Qtr. 1983

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Include division totals even though not published.
Round employment to nearest hundred.
Place pertinent comments on reverse side.

Published Industry Title	Series Code	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
72 Personal Services	872005	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0
73 Business Services	873005	34.3	33.8	34.7	36.1	36.6	36.3	36.5	36.4	36.4	36.2	35.9	36.2	35.8
80 Health Services	880005	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.5	29.3	28.8	28.9	29.0	28.7	28.6	28.7	29.1
81 Legal Services	881005	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.5	18.5	19.1	18.9	18.6	1/ 18.4	2/ 18.4	18.5	18.4	18.5
82 Educational Services	882005	34.4	34.5	34.5	34.2	32.7	30.9	29.5	28.7	32.3	33.3	33.4	33.2	32.6
86 Membership Organizations	886005	28.5	28.6	28.7	29.0	29.0	28.8	28.6	28.1	28.3	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.6
All Other Services	891975	32.8	32.8	32.8	33.4	33.9	33.9	33.3	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.8	33.5	33.1
Government	998008	256.1	253.5	255.5	256.6	256.4	261.2	277.3	273.1	258.7	256.4	258.6	258.8	260.2
Federal Government	998011	208.1	205.6	207.1	207.9	208.1	212.5	213.3	210.9	211.4	209.9	210.2	210.3	209.6
D.C. Government	998558	42.8	42.7	43.3	43.6	43.1	43.5	58.8	57.0	42.1	41.3	43.2	43.3	45.4
Local Government	998523	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2

1/ STRIKE

2/ STRIKE OVER

SO-233 (Rev. May 1978)

GPO 930 747

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Report on Employment for 1983 (Year)

U.S. Department of Labor

State (name) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State (code) 11
Area (name) SMSA
Area (code) 8840
Transmittal Date
Estimates Adjusted to (benchmark date) 1st Otr. 1983

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Round employment to nearest hundred.
Place pertinent comments on reverse side.

Published Industry Title	Series Code	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPL.	000000	1,596.5	1,590.6	1,610.5	1,628.4	1,640.6	1,655.5	1,662.0	1,650.8	1,654.9	1,655.6	1,666.9	1,675.1	1,640.6
MANUFACTURING	300005	62.1	62.3	62.8	63.4	63.4	64.1	64.5	64.7	65.4	66.7	67.3	67.7	64.5
20 Food & Kindred Products	420005	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
27 Printing & Publishing	427005	24.7	24.7	24.9	25.0	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.7	25.0	26.0	26.2	26.2	25.1
22-26 28-29 All Other Manufacturing	499995	33.0	33.2	33.4	33.9	34.3	34.8	35.2	35.4	35.8	36.2	36.6	37.0	34.9
NON-MANUFACTURING	000060	1,534.4	1,528.3	1,547.7	1,565.0	1,577.2	1,591.4	1,597.5	1,586.1	1,589.5	1,588.9	1,599.6	1,607.4	1,576.1
10-14 Mining	100005	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
15-17 Construction	200005	65.5	64.9	67.2	70.3	73.4	77.3	80.2	79.8	80.1	80.3	80.3	79.1	74.9
Transp., Commun., & Public Utilities	500005	74.0	73.3	74.0	74.7	75.2	76.6	76.5	69.2	77.5	78.3	78.9	79.4	75.6
40 Interstate Railroads	540005	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
41-47 Transp., Except R.R.	540045	29.7	29.1	29.6	30.1	30.5	31.4	31.2	31.5	31.9	32.2	1/ 32.2	1/ 32.8	31.0
Commun., Elec., Gas & 48-49 Sanitary Services	547095	40.4	40.4	40.6	40.7	40.8	41.3	41.3	1/ 33.7	2/ 41.6	42.1	42.7	42.7	40.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	600005	305.6	298.4	303.0	308.6	311.6	315.7	314.4	315.7	316.6	316.8	321.1	329.1	313.1
50 Wholesale Trade	650005	57.7	57.7	58.3	59.0	59.6	60.1	60.7	61.0	61.1	60.9	61.1	61.7	59.9
Retail Trade	652005	247.9	240.7	244.7	249.6	252.0	255.6	253.7	254.7	255.5	255.9	260.0	267.4	253.1
53 General Merchandise	653005	36.9	32.3	32.2	32.4	31.5	32.5	32.3	32.0	32.6	33.3	35.7	38.1	33.5
54 Food	654005	32.2	32.0	32.7	33.0	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.5	33.4	33.9	34.3	33.3
Auto. & Access. Dealers 55 & Gas Serv. Stations	655005	26.7	26.6	27.1	27.4	27.6	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.3	27.9
56 Apparel & Accessories	656005	18.4	18.5	18.9	18.8	18.8	19.0	18.6	18.6	18.6	19.1	19.2	21.2	19.0
58 Eating & Drinking Places	658005	77.4	76.4	77.9	81.7	83.5	84.6	83.5	83.8	83.7	83.2	83.2	83.1	81.8
52, 57 & 59 Misc. Retail Trade	652035	56.3	54.9	55.9	56.3	57.0	57.8	57.3	58.0	58.5	58.3	59.5	62.4	57.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	700005	91.9	92.0	92.7	93.4	94.0	95.9	95.7	95.5	94.7	94.1	94.5	94.8	94.1
60 Banking	760005	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.7	19.9	19.8	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Report on Employment for 1983
(Year)

U.S. Department of Labor

State (name): DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State (code): 11
Area (name): SMSA
Area (code): 8840
Transmittal Date:
Estimates Adjusted to (benchmark date): 1st Otr. 1983

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Round employment to nearest hundred.
Place pertinent comments on reverse side.

Published Industry Title	Series Code	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
All Other Finance 61-67 Ins. & Real Estate	769995	72.4	72.6	73.3	74.0	74.6	76.2	75.8	75.7	75.2	74.7	75.1	75.4	74.6
Services	800005	471.4	471.9	479.5	485.8	486.9	492.1	489.4	486.4	488.7	490.4	492.6	493.1	485.7
70 Hotels & Lodging Places	870005	20.4	21.0	22.3	23.3	24.3	24.5	24.3	24.3	23.9	23.1	23.5	23.3	23.2
72 Personal Services	872005	19.1	19.1	19.5	20.0	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.2	19.0	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.3
All Other Services	891975	431.9	431.8	437.7	442.5	443.5	448.5	446.0	442.9	1/ 445.8	2/ 448.0	449.7	450.4	443.2
Government	998008	525.1	526.8	530.3	531.2	535.0	532.7	540.2	538.4	530.8	527.9	531.1	530.9	531.7
Federal Government	998011	347.6	345.6	346.7	347.2	350.4	356.4	357.8	355.0	352.0	350.3	350.6	350.8	350.9
State & Local Government	998509	177.5	181.2	183.6	184.0	184.6	176.3	182.4	183.4	178.8	177.6	180.5	180.1	180.9

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2/ STRIKE OVER

SO 233 (Rev. May 1978)

GPO 930 247

3/22/84 S1527-3 A

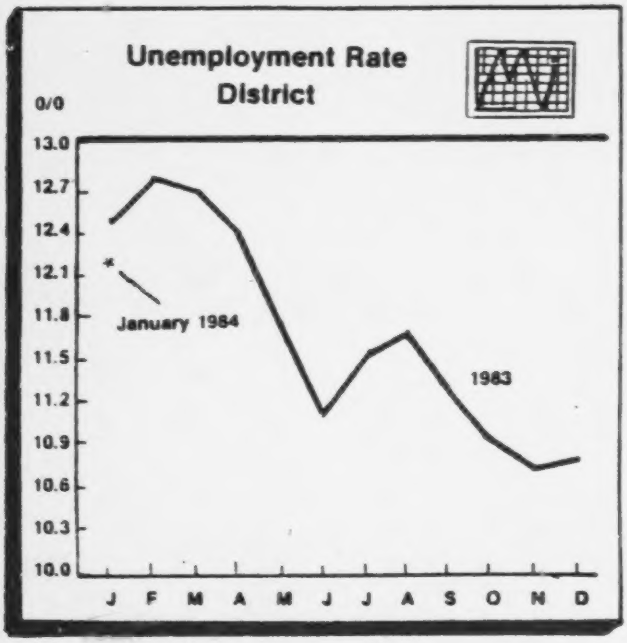
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR JANUARY 1984 March 16, 1984

Unemployment Up Over the Month While Remaining Stable Over the Year



The rise in unemployment coupled with the decline in employment pushed the unemployment rate up significantly between December 1983 and January 1984. Over the month the unemployment rate rose from 10.8 in December 1983 to 12.2 percent in January 1984. Since 1970, unemployment in the District has increased on average by 1,500 between December and January. Between December 1983 and January 1984, however, the number of unemployed increased by 4,200. The drop in employment over the month of 5,400 was also much higher than the long run (since 1970) average of 4,400.

This drop in employment is partly seasonal in nature. Individuals who were hired during the holiday season were layed off in January. The increase in unemployment possibly reflects an increased optimism on the part of D.C. residents to stay in the labor force and seek employment. Despite the seasonal decline in employment, D.C. residents' employment opportunities increased during 1983, thus providing a reason for optimism. For the civilian population nationally, the unemployment rate declined from 8.2 percent in December 1983 to 8.0 percent in January 1984.

Compared to year ago estimates (January 1983 to January 1984) the employment situation of D.C. residents has remained relatively unchanged. Between January 1983 and January 1984 the jobless rate in the District declined from 12.5 percent to 12.2 percent. Over the year, employment growth (2.1 percent) narrowly outpaced the labor force growth (1.8 percent) resulting in the 0.3 percentage point drop in the jobless rate. Joblessness in the District declined

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.
Mayor

Department of Employment Services

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
January 1983

	January b/ 1984	December c/ 1983	January 1983	December 1982	Net Change From December 1983	Net Change From January 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	321,600	322,800	316,100	316,200	-1,200	5,500
Total Employment	282,400	287,800	276,800	279,900	-5,400	5,800
Total Unemployment	39,200	35,000	35,000	36,300	4,200	-300
Unemployment Rate d/	12.2	10.8	12.5	11.5	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,781,700	1,808,100	1,723,800	N/A	-26,400	57,900
Total Employment	1,693,500	1,726,500	1,619,000		-33,000	74,500
Total Unemployment	88,200	81,600	104,800		6,600	-16,600
Unemployment Rate d/	5.0	4.5	6.1		xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,460,100	1,485,400	1,407,700	N/A	-25,300	52,400
Total Employment	1,411,100	1,438,700	1,342,400		-27,600	68,700
Total Unemployment	49,000	46,600	65,300		2,400	-16,300
Unemployment Rate d/	3.4	3.1	4.6		xxx	xxx

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data
d/ Not seasonally adjusted

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

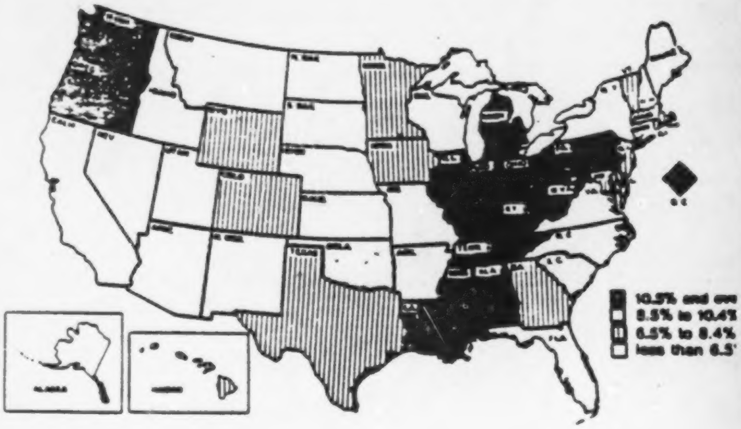
marginally over the year by 300, while employment rose significantly from 276,800 in January 1983 to 282,400 in January 1984. Nationally, gains were more pronounced as the jobless rate fell from 10.4 percent in January 1983 to 8.0 percent in January 1984.

In the Metropolitan Area there was largely a seasonal increase in the level and rate of unemployment. Between December 1983 and January 1984 Area unemployment was up by 6,600 to 88,200 while the rate rose 0.4 percentage point to 5.0 percent. Employment also showed a seasonal decline (-33,000), totalling 1,693,500 in January 1984. The suburban portion of the Washington Metropolitan Area showed a similiar seasonal pattern over the month. Between December 1983 and January 1984 unemployment rose by 2,400 to 49,000 with the rate increasing by 0.3 percentage point to 3.4 percent. Employment declined over the month by 27,600 to 1,411,100.

Compared to year ago estimates (January 1983 to January 1984) the employment situation of Area residents continues to show strong improvement. Over the year total joblessness declined by 6,600 while the jobless rate declined 1.1 percentage points. Since January 1983 Metropolitan Area employment has grown a healthy 4.6 percent. The improvement in Area joblessness has been somewhat less than nationally (-15.8 percent vs -22.1 percent). Gains in Area employment were greater than national gains (4.6 percent vs. 4.1 percent). Suburban employment gains have been more dramatic increasing 5.2 percent over the year. Joblessness in the suburbs dropped by 33.2 percent with the jobless rate falling 1.2 percentage points to 3.4 percent in January 1984.

Annual Average Unemployment in the District and the States During 1983

Unemployment Rates by State, 1983 Annual Average



The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently published annual average unemployment statistics for 1983 for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The District's annual average unemployment rate was 11.7 percent. This rate tied the City with the state of Kentucky for the 8th highest rate. West Virginia had the higest rate (18 percent) followed by Michigan (14.2 percent); Alabama (13.7 percent); Mississippi (12.6 percent) and Ohio (12.2 percent). With unemployment of 11.8 percent the states of Pennsylvania and Louisiania shared the spot just above the District. The annual average unemployment rates in the neighboring states of Maryland and Virginia were relatively lower at 6.9 percent and 6.1 percent respectively. The lowest state rate (5.4 percent) was recorded in both New Hampshire and South Dakota.

Over the year the District's average unemployment rate increased from 10.6 percent in 1982 to the 11.7 percent 1983. The rate in 18 other states also went up over the year. In 29 states the average rate declined and was unchanged in 3 states. At 9.6 percent in 1983, the national unemployment rate was virtually unchanged from the 1982 rate of 9.7 percent.

According to the BLS figures significant changes occurred in the District's labor force between 1982 and 1983:

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
District of Columbia
1983

Month	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
January	316,100	276,600	39,500	12.5
February	317,300	276,900	40,500	12.8
March	322,000	281,000	41,000	12.7
April	325,800	285,300	40,500	12.4
May	325,100	286,800	38,200	11.8
June	325,600	289,500	36,100	11.1
July	341,100	301,400	39,700	11.6
August	338,200	298,500	39,400	11.7
September	323,100	286,900	36,200	11.2
October	321,000	285,900	35,000	10.9
November	321,900	287,400	34,600	10.7
December	322,800	287,800	35,000	10.8
Annual Average	325,000	287,000	38,000	11.7

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout the year. Appropriate care should be taken when comparing January 1984 and December 1983.

The monthly labor force statistics as developed and published by all state agencies, including the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, are benchmarked (revised) at the end of each year to annual averages derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The purpose of the benchmarking is to bring state produced statistics into line with the statistics from the methodology (CPS) designed to produce national labor force data. The annual average unemployment rate for the published and benchmarking series for the District of Columbia differed by 0.9 percentage point 10.8 percent vs. 11.7 percent.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
District of Columbia
1982

Month	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
January	302,700	273,100	29,600	9.8
February	304,800	273,600	31,200	10.2
March	306,600	275,000	31,600	10.3
April	308,400	276,100	32,300	10.5
May	308,800	277,300	31,500	10.2
June	311,000	279,400	31,500	10.1
July	328,200	292,600	35,600	10.9
August	325,700	290,900	34,700	10.7
September	309,500	276,500	32,900	10.6
October	308,800	275,500	33,300	10.8
November	313,300	277,900	35,400	11.3
December	316,200	279,900	36,300	11.5
Annual Average	312,000	279,000	33,000	10.6

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout the year.

The monthly labor force statistics as developed and published by all state agencies, including the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, are benchmarked (revised) at the end of each year to annual averages derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The purpose of the benchmarking is to bring state produced statistics into line with the statistics from the methodology (CPS) designed to produce national labor force data.

	1983 Average	Change From '82	% Change from '82
Population	491,000	-2,000	-0.4
Labor Force	325,000	+13,000	4.2
Employed	287,000	+8,000	2.9
Unemployed	38,000	+5,000	15.2

Despite a small decline in population in 1983 the number of residents working or wishing to work increased significantly. The City's labor force participation rate actually rose from 63.3 percent of the population in 1982 to 66.2 percent in 1983. Thus a reasonably healthy 1983 increase in employment was over powered by the increase in the size of the labor force. The net result was an over the year increase in the number of unemployed on top of a relatively large 1982 pool of unemployed residents.

Industrial Growth in the District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia declined 1.6 percent over the month (December 1983 compared to January 1984), reflecting the seasonal downswing in employment activity associated with the winding down of the holiday shopping season. As expected, the seasonal decline was limited to the private sector, where every industry category experienced declines. The largest relative declines occurred in Wholesale and Retail Trade (6.2 percent); Construction (5.6 percent); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (5.0 percent). Overall, the number of private sector jobs declined 2.7 percent.

There was no significant change in the number of Government jobs over the month as a slight decline in D.C. Government employment was offset by a slight increase in Federal Government employment.

Over the Year Changes in the District

The number of District jobs increased 0.6 percent over the year (January 1983 compared to January 1984), marking the third consecutive over the year increase in the monthly estimates. More significantly, the slight increase (0.2 percent) in the number of private sector jobs may signal an end to the prolonged downturn (which lasted 12 consecutive months) in private sector employment over the year. Slight increases were registered in all industry categories except Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

The number of jobs in the public sector increased for the fourth consecutive month in over the year comparisons --primarily in the Federal sector.

Industrial Growth in the Metropolitan Area

The number of jobs in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area declined 1.8 percent over the month (December 1983 compared to January 1984)--largely the result of a seasonal decline in the private sector (2.2 percent) and a concomitant decline in State and Local Government (2.8 percent). Similar to the case in the District, every private sector industry category experienced net declines except the Manufacturing industry, where a slight increase (0.8 percent) was limited to suburban jurisdictions.

The number of jobs in suburban jurisdictions declined 1.9 percent overall; 2.0 percent in the private sector; and 1.7 percent in Government.

Over the Year Changes in the Area

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased 3.1 percent over the year (January 1983 compared to January 1984). Net increases occurred in all industries, ranging from 0.2 percent in Government to 15.0 percent in Construction.

Area private sector gains (4.5 percent) were concentrated in suburban

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	January a/ 1984	December b/ 1983	January 1983	January a/ 1984	December b/ 1983	January 1983
TOTAL	589.1	598.5	585.8	1,645.2	1,675.1	1,596.5
Total Private Sector	330.4	339.7	329.7	1,119.2	1,144.2	1,071.4
Manufacturing	14.3	14.5	14.2	67.9	67.7	62.1
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.8	0.8	4.3	4.5	4.4
Printing & Publishing	11.6	11.7	11.4	26.3	26.2	24.7
All Other Manufacturing	2.0	2.0	2.0	37.3	37.0	33.0
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Construction	10.1	10.7	9.4	75.3	79.1	65.5
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	24.7	26.0	25.5	76.9	79.4	74.0
Interstate Railroads	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
Other Transportation	4.9 d/	4.7 c/	4.6	32.0 d/	32.8 c/	29.7
Communication & Public Utilities	16.8	18.3	17.9	41.0	42.7	40.4
Trade	57.1	60.9	56.8	315.9	329.1	305.6
Wholesale	9.4	9.7	9.7	60.8	61.7	57.7
Retail	47.7	51.2	47.1	255.1	267.4	247.9
General Merchandise	6.1	6.5	6.0	34.5	38.1	36.9
Food	NA	NA	NA	34.1	34.3	32.2
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	28.1	28.3	26.7
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	19.1	21.2	18.4
Eating & Drinking	21.3	23.1	20.8	80.0	83.1	77.4
Other Retail Trade	20.3	21.6	20.3	59.3	62.4	56.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.2	34.4	33.4	93.3	94.8	91.9
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	19.4	19.4	19.5
All Other	26.0	27.2	26.2	73.9	75.4	72.4
Services	190.9	193.1	190.3	488.9	493.1	471.4
Hotels & Lodging Places	10.4	10.7	8.8	22.6	23.3	20.4
Personal Services	3.6	3.8	4.0	19.0	19.4	19.1
Business Services	35.1	36.2	34.3	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.4	28.7	29.5	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	18.4	18.4	18.0	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	33.0	33.2	34.4	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.5	28.6	28.5	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	32.5	33.5	32.8	447.3	450.4	431.9
Government	258.7	258.8	256.1	526.0	530.9	525.1
Federal Government	210.6	210.3	208.1	351.0	350.8	347.6
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	175.0	180.1	177.5
D.C. Government	42.9	43.3	42.8	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

a/Preliminary b/ Revised c/ Strike d/ Strike Over

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CES

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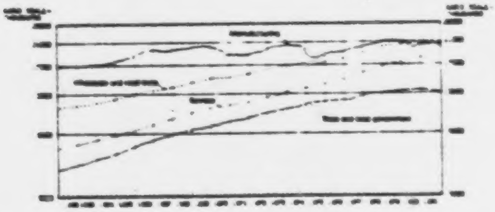
Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)

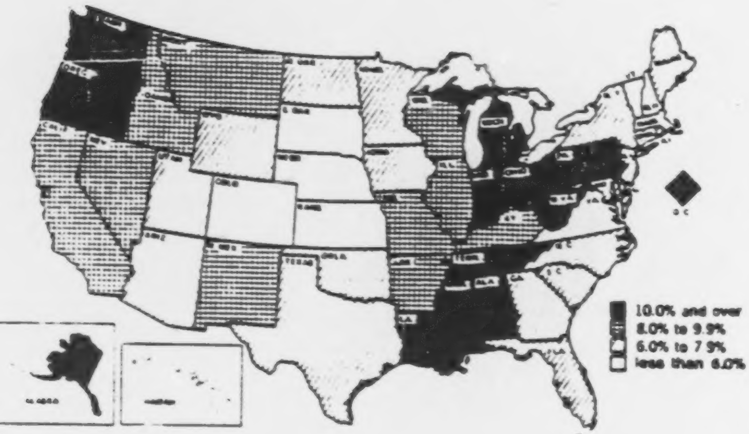


jurisdictions (6.4 percent). Suburban private sector growth was strongest in Construction (16.2 percent); Manufacturing (11.9 percent) and Services (6.0 percent). Public sector employment--down 6.7 percent --declined in State and Local Government for the third consecutive month.

Unemployment Rates in the States, Metropolitan Areas, and Selected Cities

In December 1983, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 231 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.8 percent unemployment rate, had the 22nd lowest rate. Only three major areas: Boston (4.7 percent); Dallas - Forth Worth (4.5 percent); and Denver-Boulder (4.5 percent) had lower unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1983



However, when the District proper with a December preliminary unemployment rate of 10.9 percent was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 5th highest unemployment rate exceeded only by West Virginia (15.7 percent), Alabama (12.3 percent) Michigan (11.9 percent and Oregon (11.2 percent). New Hampshire with 4.4 percent had the lowest rate among the states. Only the District.Alaska, and Oklahoma showed increases when compared to December of the previous year.

Comparing the District with 23 other selected central cities indicates that among these more comparable jurisdictions the District had the 10th highest unemployment rate in December of 1983, at 11.1 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 23 cities was 8.9 percent. Gary, Indiana with a 23.0 percent unemployment rate had the highest rate, while Dallas (5.0 percent) had the lowest. Of these cities, only Washington, D.C. experienced a higher unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

Unemployment Rates in Selected U.S. Cities

		December	
	City	December 1982	December 1983
1.	Gary, Indiana	27.0	23.0
2.	Detroit, Michigan	22.2	15.3
3.	Birmingham, Alabama	18.7	14.3
4.	Cleveland, Ohio	17.7	14.3
5.	Dayton, Ohio	18.0	12.4
6.	Cincinnati, Ohio	14.0	11.4
7.	District of Columbia	10.8	11.1
8.	Newark, New Jersey	15.3	11.0
9.	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	11.5	11.0
10.	Miami, Florida	13.5	10.6
11.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	14.9	10.6
12.	Chicago, Illinois	12.2	9.4
13.	Kansas City, Missouri	10.4	9.1
14	Columbus, Ohio	9.9	8.8
15.	Houston, Texas	8.7	8.6
16.	New Orleans, Louisiana	9.4	8.3
17.	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	8.8	8.3
18.	Baltimore, Maryland	11.4	8.2
19.	Los Angeles, California	11.6	7.9
20.	Atlanta, Georgia	9.8	7.9
21.	New York, New York	9.1	7.8
22.	Salt Lake City, Utah	9.4	7.7
23.	Boston, Massachuetts	7.7	6.3
24.	Dallas, Texas	5.8	5.0

Cities ranked according to preliminary December 1983 unemployment rate.

Unemployment Insurance Activities

More than 13,000 claimants received $6.9 million in benefits in the regular programs in January. The bulk of that amount ($6.1 million) was paid from the State UI Program. Former Federal employees and Ex-Servicepersons received $.7 and $.2 million in benefits respectively.

The unemployment insurance benefit activity in the regular programs (state, federal, and military) serving the District of Columbia showed a seasonal surge in January

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
January 1984

	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983	% Change From December 1983	% Change From January 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	4,492	3,469	5,332	+ 29.5	- 15.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	47,413	37,889	61,213	+ 25.1	- 22.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	43,173	35,141	55,772	+ 22.9	- 22.6
Total Benefits Paid	$6,086,543	$4,952,945	$7,947,479	+ 22.9	- 23.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$140.98	$140.94	$141.36	0.0	- 0.6
Number of First Payments	2,749	1,689	3,125	+ 62.8	- 12.0
Number of Final Payments	1,215	962	722	+ 26.3	+ 68.3
Total Beneficiaries	11,592	10,045	15,849	+ 15.4	- 26.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	15.7	20.8	17.8	- 11.9	- 27.0
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	300	229	250	+ 31.0	- 20.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,922	4,441	5,912	+ 10.8	- 16.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	4,561	4,096	5,891	+ 11.4	- 22.6
Total Benefits Paid	$729,677	$648,380	$963,172	+ 12.5	- 24.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$159.98	$158.30	$163.50	+ 1.1	- 2.2
Number of First Payments	224	201	219	+ 11.4	- 2.3
Number of Final Payments	111	114	73	- 2.6	+ 52.1
Total Beneficiaries	1,175	1,151	1,658	+ 2.1	- 29.1
Average Weeks of Duration d/	20.4	20.3	26.9	+ 0.5	- 24.2
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	62	64	90	- 3.1	- 31.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,297	1,209	1,322	+ 7.3	- 1.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	973	863	1,086	+ 12.7	- 10.4
Total Benefits Paid	$151,418	$134,426	$165,366	+ 12.6	- 8.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$155.62	$155.77	$152.27	- 0.1	+ 2.2
Number of First Payments	57	74	88	- 23.0	- 35.2
Number of Final Payments	3	2	5	+ 50.0	- 40.0
Total Beneficiaries	262	262	264	0.0	- 0.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	17.1	11.7	12.3	+ 46.2	+ 39.0
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	4,854	3,762	5,672	+ 29.0	- 14.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	53,632	43,539	68,447	+ 23.2	- 21.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	48,707	40,100	62,749	+ 21.5	- 22.4
Total Benefits Paid	$6,967,638	$5,735,751	$9,076,017	+ 21.5	- 23.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.05	$143.03	$144.64	0.0	- 1.1
Number of First Payments	3,030	1,964	3,432	+ 54.3	- 11.7
Number of Final Payments	1,329	1,078	800	+ 23.3	+ 66.1
Total Beneficiaries	13,029	11,458	17,771	+ 13.7	- 26.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	16.1	20.4	19.3	- 21.1	- 12.0

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments, month ended.

1984 from the previous month. Persons receiving payments for the first time increased more than 54 percent, followed by the number of initial claims taken--at 30 percent. On the other hand, the total weeks of unemployment claimed and the number of claimants exhausting benefits (receiving final payments) both declined by 23 percent. The number of weeks actually compensated rose by a little more than 21 percent, as did the amount of benefits paid. Overall, the average weekly benefit remained virtually unchanged.

The State Program is the leader of the three regular programs in size and trend, and thus mirrored total activity. January first payments increased nearly two-thirds from December, and claims taken were also up by one-third.

Weeks compensated and benefits paid rose by the same percentage (+23), since the average weekly benefit payment remained approximately at the same level. For the federal program, initial claims were up by a third, while those of the Ex-Servicepersons program remained almost level. The relative increase in the total benefits paid in these two programs (12.5 and 12.6 percent respectively) was approximately the same.

Compared to last year, most of the activity was down for federal and military programs. The notable exception is that initial claims in the Federal Program showed an increase over January of last year. The majority of the program elements showed over the year declines of 12 to 27 percent.

The January increase in activity is primarily seasonal. There was a surge of claimants--particulary in the State Program--who filed in January because of the change in the base period for determining benefits. With this seasonal surge of initial claimants, and an improved time lapse performance, first payments also increased. The qualifying earnings of the new claimants appeared not to change significantly, since the average weekly benefit payment remained virtually unchanged in January.

Wage Differentials for Office Clerical and Electronic Data Processing Workers Among Metropolitan Areas in 1982

Recently the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) released an index of wages for electronic data processing and office clerical workers in 2,625 standard metropolitan statistical areas in 1982. The index numbers for the District and nine other large areas are summarized below.

Interestingly, the index indicates that the pay of office clerical workers in the Washington Area is slightly higher than for data processing workers. Among the ten major areas the Washington Area ranked among the lowest with the Detroit Area being the highest for both worker groups.

Wage Index of Average Pay of Office Clerical and Electronic Data Processing Workers in Ten Selected Metropolitan Areas -. 1982

Area	Office Clerical	Electronic Data Processing
Atlanta	102	107
Baltimore	101	94
Chicago	104	104
Dallas-Ft. Worth	98	99
Detroit	117	115
Houston	110	109
Los Angeles	112	107
New York, NY	101	104
San Francisco, Oakland	113	110
Washington, DC Area	101	99

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
100=Average pay level of data processing and office clerical workers in 2,625 SMSA's.

Note: The Index is based on average weekly wages. If Index had been based on hourly wages relationship would change. For example the average work week in New York is 36 hours. In the District it was 40, thus on a hourly base the New York Index would be higher than in this Metropolitan area.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of January 1984 decreased $28.53. The Average Weekly Hours were down 3.4 hours. Hourly Earnings however, showed an increase of 12¢ an hour.

Printing and Publishing had the most significant increase as Average Weekly Earnings went up $9.88. Weekly Hours remained the same as Hourly Earnings increased 27¢ an hour. Overtime was the major factor.

The largest overall decrease occurred in Stone, Clay and Glass Products. Weekly Earnings were down $33.22. Weekly Hours dropped 3.5 hours, with Hourly Earnings showing a 12¢ an hour drop. Shorter work week was the cause of the overall decrease. The shorter work week was in part due to the bad weather in January, as snow and below normal temperatures plagued the area.

The revision of Hours and Earnings data will be completed shortly, so that the January revised data will reflect revision to the 1983 benchmark.

WASHINGTON, D.C. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMER (CIP-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.6 percent to 303.4 (1967=100) during the two months ended in January. For the 12-month period ended in January, the CPI-U rose 5.0 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 1.8 percent from November 1983 to January 1984. The January 1984 level of 308.1 (1967=100) was 5.2 percent higher than in January 1983.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
January, 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	357.70	386.23	360.61	36.5	39.9	38.2	9.80	9.68	9.44
Durable Goods	291.24	341.43	298.26	37.1	42.1	39.4	7.85	8.11	7.57
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	302.57	335.79	309.25	37.4	40.9	39.8	7/8.09	8.47	7.77
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	266.66	359.13	299.86	34.1	42.4	39.3	7/7.82	8.47	7.63
Non-durable Goods	432.95	434.96	419.23	35.9	37.4	37.1	12.06	11.63	11.30
Food & Kindred Products	512.72	551.93	446.43	33.1	42.1	34.5	1/15.497/	1/13.11	3/12.94
Printing & Publishing	453.11	443.23	440.37	36.6	36.6	37.8	1/12.38	12.11	3/11.654/

Total Production Workers	January '84	December '83	January '82
	37,200	37,000	29,900

1/ Overtime at Premium Pay

3/ Less Overtime

4/ Change in Hourly Earnings due to shift work with Pay Differential

7/ Shorter Work Week

The 1.6 percent advance in the CPI-U from November to January compares with an increase of 0.5 percent for the two months ended in November 1983. Sharp increases in food prices and housing accounted for most of the rise in the two months ended in January. The index for food and beverages rose 2.7 percent. Prices at grocery stores rose 4.2 percent, mainly as a result of price increases for fresh fruits and vegetables, eggs, beef, poultry, fresh milk, and pork. Prices of alcoholic beverages rose 1.1 percent, while prices of food consumed away from home was unchanged.

The housing index rose 2.2 percent, with the shelter component accounting for more than half of that increase. Within the shelter component, renters' costs rose 3.4 percent, and homeowners' costs rose 1.3 percent. Among other housing components, the indexes for fuel oil, house funishings, and utility piped gas rose moderately, while charges for electricity declined.

The transportation index rose 0.2 percent in the two months ended in January. Substantial increases in automobile insurance and financing and small increases in new and used car prices were largely offset by a 1.4 percent drop in gasoline prices. It was the fifth consecutive monthly decline in gasoline prices and they are now 8.0 percent below their peak level of March 1981.

The index for apparel and upkeep rose 0.8 percent, as higher prices for women's clothing and footwear were not fully offset by price decreases for most other apparel items.

Among other categories of consumer spending, costs for medical care services rose 1.5 percent. Costs were also higher for toilet goods and personal care appliances, beauty parlor services, and cigarettes.

LOOKING FOR WELL QUALIFIED WORKERS?

The Job Service has a wide variety of experienced workers ready, able and

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	January 1984	Percent Change	
		Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS	303.4	+ 1.6	+ 5.0
Food & Beverage	301.5	+ 2.7	+ 3.5
Housing	317.1	+ 2.2	+ 5.2
Apparel & Upkeep	205.2	+ 0.8	+ 3.0
Transportation	299.6	+ 0.2	+ 4.9
Medical Care	396.1	+ 1.4	+ 8.2
Entertainment	233.4	- 0.7	+ 6.3
Other Goods & Services	298.2	+ 1.7	+ 6.7
Special Index: Energy 2/	190.8	- 0.5	+ 2.3

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table Prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.

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86	Accountants
121	Lawyers
31	Systems Anlaysts
16	Programmers
13	Nurses
48	Licensed Practical Nurses
40	Medical Records Technicians
19	Medical Laboratory Technicians
30	Dental Assistants

Clerical and Sales Occupations

547	Secretaries
1,594	Clerk-Typists
593	File Clerks
1,512	General Clerks
413	Stock Clerks
715	Cashiers

Craft Workers

91	Automobile Mechanics
12	Diesel Mechanics
12	Bakers
128	Carpenters
56	Cement Masons
49	Electricians
141	Painters

Service Workers

452	Cooks
350	Kitchen Helpers
731	Security Guards

Laborers and Others

596	Construction Workers I
294	Construction Workers II
162	Building Maintenance Workers
27	Auto Body Repairers
201	Heavy Truck Drivers
116	Light Truck Drivers
34	Electronic Assemblers

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The *Area Labor Summary* is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The following staff members of the Division of Labor Market Information and Research and Analysis have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington and Sheryl Ragland.

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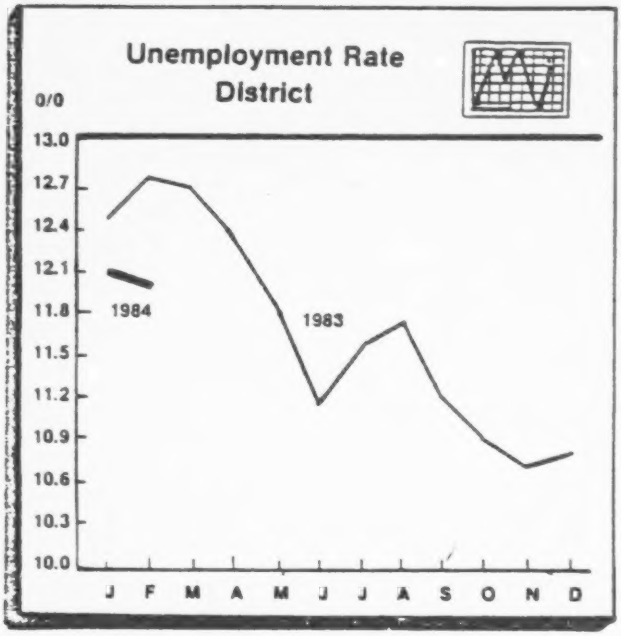
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR FEBRUARY 1984 APRIL 13, 1984

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN SLIGHTLY OVER THE MONTH



Preliminary data indicate that the unemployment rate was down slightly over the month in the District. Between January 1984 and February 1984, the unemployment rate dropped from 12.1 percent to 12.0 percent. Reflecting historical trends in the January to February unemployment levels, the change in the number of unemployed District residents was modest (-900). The magnitude of the drop in the level of employment (4,200), however, runs counter to the historical January-February trend which calls for a slight movement in the level of employment. The drop in employment between December 1983 and January 1984 was also greater than the historical trend. Even though two months of data do not establish a trend, the decline in employment may be cause for concern, since these changes may reflect more than seasonal monthly changes.

Compared to year ago estimates (February 1983 to February 1984) the employment situation of District residents has improved. Since February 1983 employment of District residents has increased by 1,600. Similarly, joblessness among City residents has declined by 2,400. As a result of the fall in unemployment and the rise in employment the jobless rate in the District dropped from 12.8 percent in February 1983 to 12.0 percent in February 1984. After more than a year, the National/Local economic recovery seems to have taken hold in the District.

Preliminary data indicate that the employment situation of Area and Suburban residents continues to improve. Over the month (January 1984 to February 1984) the Area unemployment rate dropped

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry Jr.
Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "[illegible]"

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
February 1984

					Net Change From	
	February b/ 1984	January c/ 1984	Febuary 1983	January 1983	January 1984	Febuary 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	316,600	321,800	317,300	316,100	-5,200	-700
Total Employment	278,500	282,700	276,900	276,800	-4,200	1,600
Total Unemployment	38,100	39,000	40,500	35,000	-900	-2,400
Unemployment Rate d/	12.0	12.1	12.8	12.5	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,778,800	1,784,200	1,725,800	1,723,800	-5,400	53,000
Total Employment	1,696,200	1,695,900	1,621,400	1,619,000	300	74,900
Total Unemployment	82,600	88,200	104,500	104,800	-5,600	-21,900
Unemployment Rate d/	4.6	5.0	6.0	6.1	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,462,200	1,462,400	1,408,500	1,407,700	-200	53,700
Total Employment	1,417,700	1,413,200	1,344,500	1,342,400	4,500	73,200
Total Unemployment	44,500	49,200	64,000	65,300	-4,700	-19,500
Unemployment Rate d/	3.0	3.4	4.5	4.6	xxx	xxx

---

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data
d/ Not seasonally adjusted

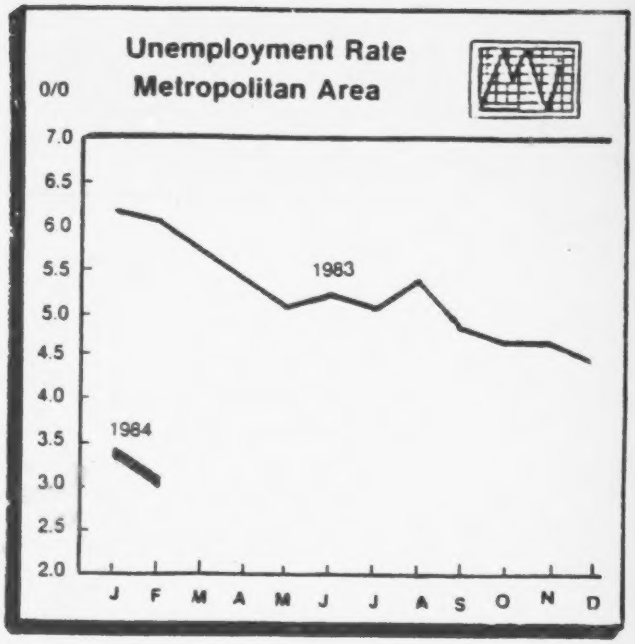
Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

from 5.0 percent to 4.6 percent, while the Suburban unemployment rate dropped from 3.4 percent to 3.0 percent. Unemployment among Area residents declined (-6.4 percent) from 88,200 in January 1984 to 82,600 in February 1984. The drop in unemployment of Suburban residents was even greater (-9.6 percent) as their numbers declined from 49,200 in January 1984 to 44,500 in February 1984. Employment in the Area increased slightly (0.02 percent) while Suburban employment rose 0.3 percent over the month.

Compared to year ago estimates (February 1983 to February 1984) the employment situation in the Washington Metropolitan Area has improved significantly. Since February 1983 the Area jobless rate has declined 1.4 percentage points, from 6.0 percent to 4.6 percent. The (relative) drop among Suburban residents was even greater as their jobless rate dropped from 4.5 percent to 3.0 percent in February 1984. Like the Nation, gains in Area employment have been robust, rising 4.6 percent over the year. Suburban employment rose 5.4 percent between February 1983 and February 1984. With the continued improvement in the National/Local economies (in February 1984) joblessness has dropped by 21,900, with Suburban joblessness dropping by 19,500 over the year. Since the recessionary trough of December 1982, Area and Suburban employment has increased 54,300 and 55,700 respectively. Similarly, joblessness has declined by 14,000 and 15,800 in the Area and Suburbs respectively. As a result of these improvements the Area jobless rate has dropped from 5.7 percent to the current 4.6 percent.

Industry Growth in the District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District remained virtually unchanged (-100) over the month (January to February 1984). The balance was achieved through off-setting changes in private sector and public sector employment. The private sector added 1,200 new jobs over the month while government jobs declined by 1,300.



Almost all the private sector gains were associated with the Services industry (+1,100 jobs) with the most significant increase occurring in the Hotels and Other Lodging Places, reflecting the grand opening of the J.W. Marriott Hotel during February. Smaller Services industry gains were also noted in Business, Health, Legal and all Other Services. Small seasonal declines were observed in the Transportation, Communications and Public Utility industry (-200) and Construction (-100).

As noted however, government job losses off-set the monthly private sector gain as federal jobs declined by 1,700. Meanwhile, the number of District Government jobs increased by 400 over the month.

Over the Year Changes in the District

Over-the-year (February 1983 compared to February 1984) the District gained 6,900 jobs, a 1.2 percent increase. Unlike the over-the-month changes, however, the over the year increase was led by the Federal Government which added 4,100 new jobs. This is almost 2.0 percent more Federal jobs than in February 1983. The February 1984 Federal employment level of 209,700 is, however, 15,900 lower than the prerecessionary month of February 1979.

Over the year the District's private sector added 2,200 jobs (0.7 percent increase). As could be predicted, the Services industry led the way by adding 1,500 new jobs. The largest contributors were Hotels (+1,800) and Business Services (+1,400). This was a significant 19.4 percent increase for Hotels and a modest 4.1 percent for Business Services. Over the year Printing and Publishing added 300 jobs; Construction added 700 jobs; and Legal Services added 400 jobs. The number of jobs in Retail Trade increased by 900 over the year. On the down side, declines were noted in Educational Services (-1,500) and Communications and Public Utilities (-1,200).

Industrial Growth in the Metropolitan Area

Jobs in the Metropolitan Area continued a sustained growth over the month by adding approximately 4,000 jobs. The primary source of this growth was the addition of 5,000 State & Local Government jobs, primarily in suburban jurisdictions. Area wide, Services industry jobs increased by 3,400 as did Construction (+1,100) jobs. Significant over-the-month reductions occurred in Retail Trade, probably reflecting seasonal employment contraction from the peak holiday employment level.

Over the Year Changes in the Area

Between February 1983 and February 1984, the Washington Area added 61,500 new jobs, a growth of 3.9 percent. Nearly 89 percent of this growth was in the suburbs. More specifically, 96.0 percent of private sector jobs growth occurred in the suburbs.

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The Services industry led the Area's growth by adding over the year 21,800 new positions (a 4.6 percent growth rate). Other major contributors were:

	Net New Jobs	% Change
Construction	12,000	18.5
Retail Trade	10,000	4.2
Manufacturing	5,900	9.5

All but 300 of the additional Manufacturing jobs were in suburban jurisdictions as were nearly 95 percent of the new Construction jobs and 90 percent of the additional Retail Trade jobs.

On an area wide basis Government jobs increased by 3,200 with the Federal component growing 4,400 and State and Local Government declining by 1,200. More than 90 percent of the new Federal jobs were in the District of Columbia. The loss of State and Local jobs was confined to the suburbs.

Unemployment Rates in the States, Metropolitan Areas, and Selected Cities

In January 1984, the Bureau of Labor

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	February a/ 1984	January b/ 1984	February 1983	February a/ 1984	January b/ 1984	February 1983
TOTAL	598.6	589.7	582.7	1,652.1	1,648.2	1,590.6
Total Private Sector	331.4	330.2	329.2	1,122.1	1,121.2	1,063.8
Manufacturing	14.5	14.3	14.2	68.2	68.0	62.3
Food & Kindred Products	0.8	0.7	0.8	4.3	4.3	4.4
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.6	11.4	26.4	26.4	24.7
All Other Manufacturing	2.0	2.0	2.0	37.5	37.3	33.2
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Construction	10.0	10.1	9.3	76.9	75.8	64.9
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	24.6	24.8	25.4	77.1	77.2	73.3
Interstate Railroads	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.9	4.0	3.8
Other Transportation	4.8 d/	4.9 c/	4.5	32.3 d/	32.1 c/	29.1
Communication & Public Utilities	16.7	16.8	17.9	40.9	41.1	40.4
Trade	56.8	56.8	56.2	311.8	315.5	298.4
Wholesale	9.3	9.4	9.6	61.1	61.1	57.7
Retail	47.5	47.4	46.6	250.7	254.4	240.7
General Merchandise	5.9	6.1	5.7	33.0	34.4	32.3
Food	NA	NA	NA	33.5	33.5	32.0
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	28.5	28.1	26.6
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	18.1	19.2	18.5
Eating & Drinking	21.3	21.3	20.8	80.0	80.1	76.4
Other Retail Trade	20.3	20.0	20.1	57.6	59.1	54.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.4	33.2	33.5	93.4	93.4	90.2
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	19.4	19.4	19.4
All Other	26.2	26.0	26.3	74.0	74.0	72.6
Services	192.0	190.9	190.5	493.7	490.3	471.9
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.1	10.4	9.3	23.5	22.7	21.0
Personal Services	3.6	3.6	3.9	19.2	19.0	19.1
Business Services	35.2	35.1	33.8	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.5	29.4	29.5	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	18.5	18.4	18.1	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	33.0	33.0	34.5	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.5	28.5	28.6	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	32.6	32.5	32.8	451.0	448.6	431.8
Government	258.2	259.5	253.5	530.0	527.0	526.8
Federal Government	209.7	211.4	205.6	350.0	352.0	345.6
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	180.0	175.0	181.2
D.C. Government	43.3	42.9	42.7	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

a/Preliminary b/ Revised c/ Strike d/ Strike Over

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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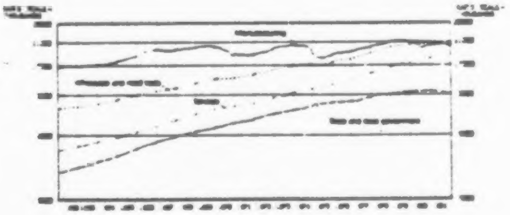
Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).

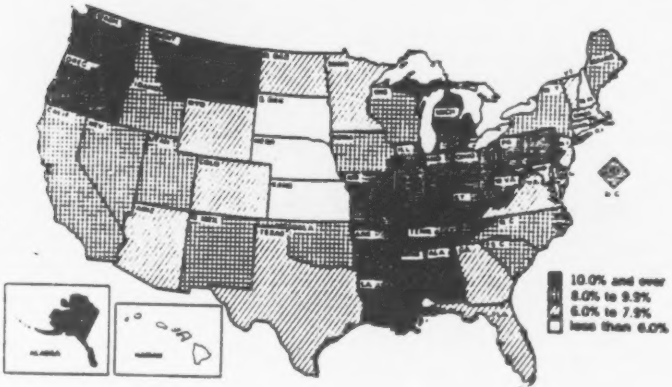
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)



Statistics ranked 214 Standard Metropolitan Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rate. The Washington Area, with a 4.9 percent unemployment rate, had the 14th lowest unemployment rate. Only one major area, Dallas-Forth Worth with (4.6 percent) had a lower unemployment rate.

Unemployment Rates by State, January 1984



However, when the District of Columbia (with a January preliminary unemployment rate of 12.2 percent) was compared to the 50 states, it had the 6th highest unemployment rate exceeded only by West Virginia (17.0 percent); Alabama (13.5 percent); Alaska (13.3 percent); Michigan (12.8 percent); and Washington (12.3 percent). New Hampshire with 5.3 percent had the lowest rate among the states. Only Alaska showed an increase when compared to January of the previous year.

Comparing the District with 23 selected central cities indicates that the District had the fifth highest unemployment rate in January 1984, at 12.2 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 23 cities was 9.1 percent. Gary, Indiana (26.5 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (5.9 percent) had the lowest. Of these cities, only Cincinnati, Ohio experienced a higher unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*
January

	City	January 1984	January 1983
1.	Gary, Indiana	26.5	27.4
2.	Birmingham, Alabama	15.4	19.8
3.	Cleveland, Ohio	13.8	18.7
4.	Newark, New Jersey	13.0	15.6
5.	Dayton, Ohio	12.2	18.4
6.	District of Columbia	12.2	12.5
7.	Cincinnati, Ohio	19.8	15.1
8.	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	10.6	13.6
9.	Miami, Florida	10.5	13.8
10.	Chicago, Illinois	10.1	12.8
11.	Kansas City, Missouri	10.0	12.6
12.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	10.0	15.7
13.	Los Angeles, California	9.4	12.2
14.	Baltimore, Maryland	9.2	11.7
15.	Houston, Texas	8.7	10.0
16	Columbus, Ohio	8.5	11.0
17.	New Orleans, Louisiana	8.3	10.0
18.	Salt Lake City, Utah	8.3	11.3
19.	Boston, Massachuetts	8.2	9.4
20.	New York, New York	8.1	9.6
21.	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	7.9	10.3
22.	Atlanta, Georgia	7.5	9.5
23.	Dallas, Texas	5.9	6.6

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Activities

Nearly 12,700 beneficiaries in regular Unemployment Compensation Programs serving the District of Columbia received $6.5 million in payments in February 1984. This was approximately six percent below the amount in January 1984, and 26 percent below February

1983. To date this year, some $13.5 million has been expended to jobless workers under these programs.

The State Program (serving private industry and the District of Columbia Government) took nearly 3,300 initial claims in February--a 27 percent monthly drop. This decline is primarily seasonal--reflecting the unusually large surge of claimants filing in January associated with the change of the base period for determining benefits.

Nearly 40,400 weeks of unemployment were paid to 11,300 applicants, amounting to

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
February 1984

	February 1984	January 1984	February 1983	% Change From January 1984	February 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,277	4,492	3,581	- 27.0	- 8.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	43,393	47,413	58,624	- 8.5	- 26.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	39,852	43,173	54,268	- 7.7	- 26.6
Total Benefits Paid	$5,701,196	$6,086,543	$7,812,218	- 6.3	- 27.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.06	$140.98	$143.96	+ 1.5	- 0.6
Number of First Payments	2,219	2,749	2,649	- 19.3	- 16.2
Number of Final Payments	920	1,215	1,237	- 24.3	- 25.6
Total Beneficiaries	11,296	11,592	15,689	- 2.6	- 28.0
Average Weeks of Duration d/	18.0	15.7	20.5	+ 14.6	- 12.2
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	164	300	157	- 45.3	+ 4.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,524	4,922	5,364	- 8.1	- 15.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	4,403	4,561	5,313	- 3.5	- 17.1
Total Benefits Paid	$713,986	$729,677	$871,103	- 2.2	- 18.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$162.16	$159.98	$163.96	+ 1.4	- 1.1
Number of First Payments	205	224	185	- 8.5	+ 10.8
Number of Final Payments	79	111	149	- 28.8	- 47.0
Total Beneficiaries	1,172	1,175	1,538	- 0.3	- 23.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.5	20.4	28.7	+ 5.4	- 25.1
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	84	62	50	+ 35.5	+ 68.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,066	1,297	1,359	- 17.8	- 21.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	732	973	1,157	- 24.8	- 36.7
Total Benefits Paid	$114,267	$151,418	$173,506	- 24.5	- 34.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$156.10	$155.62	$149.96	+ 0.3	+ 4.1
Number of First Payments	57	57	69	0.0	- 17.4
Number of Final Payments	1	3	9	- 66.7	- 88.9
Total Beneficiaries	229	262	303	- 12.6	- 24.4
Average Weeks of Duration d/	12.8	17.1	16.8	- 25.1	- 23.8
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,525	4,854	3,788	- 27.4	- 6.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	48,983	53,632	65,347	- 8.7	- 25.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	44,987	48,707	60,738	- 7.6	- 25.9
Total Benefits Paid	$6,529,449	$6,967,638	$8,856,827	- 6.3	- 26.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$145.14	$143.05	$145.82	+ 1.5	- 0.5
Number of First Payments	2,481	3,030	2,903	- 18.1	- 14.5
Number of Final Payments	1,000	1,329	1,395	- 24.8	- 28.3
Total Beneficiaries	12,697	13,029	17,530	- 2.5	- 27.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	18.1	16.1	20.9	+ 12.4	- 13.4

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments, month ended.

$5.7 million. These levels were slightly lower than January 1984--again reflecting the seasonal filing pattern. The number of applicants receiving benefits for the first time was 19 percent below last month; and 16 percent below last February. The average weekly benefit payment rose slightly to $143.00. The State Program has paid $11.8 million in benefits to date this year.

The program serving jobless federal workers showed essentially the same monthly pattern as did the State Program. It took 164 initial claims in February, which was 45 percent less than the previous month. It made compensation to 1,170 persons, covering 4,400 weeks; totaling $714,000. Most of its activity was below February of last year.

The Program serving ex-servicepersons was the only one to show a rise in the number of initial claims taken over last month -- nearly 36 percent. Because of its relatively small size, it did not offset the declines experienced by the other two programs. It paid nearly $114,400 in benefits in the current month -- approximately one-fourth less than the previous period. There were approximately 130 ex-servicepersons who received benefits in February. To date, the program has processed more than 140 initial claims; and paid $265,685 in benefits.

Annual Pay in the Washington Area and Other Metropolitan Areas - 1982

Annual average pay in the Washington Area in 1982 was $19,562. This placed the area 13th among 314 Metropolitan Areas. The local pay was $2,235 more than the average for all the Metropolitan Areas. Between 1981 and 1982 the average pay in the Washington Area increased by 8.8 percent as compared to 6.8 percent for all the areas. The following are several selected comparisons:

Annual Average Pay - 1982

Metropolitan Area	Average Pay	% Change 1981-82	Rank: Pay
All Areas	$17,327	6.8	N/A
Washington	$19,562	8.8	13
Atlanta	17,096	7.0	80
Baltimore	16,703	6.5	91
Boston	17,203	8.6	75
Chicago	19,189	6.6	22
Dallas	18,766	8.7	29
Detroit	20,264	3.8	10
Houston	21,027	8.0	4
Los Angeles	19,262	7.9	20
New York	20,359	8.9	8
Philadelphia	17,309	6.6	72
Richmond	16,139	7.8	133
San Francisco	20,458	9.3	6

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, News Release, Friday, February 17, 1984.

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125	Accountants
155	Lawyers
23	Programmers
14	Nurses
47	Licensed Practical Nurses
26	Medical Laboratory Technicians
33	Dental Assistants

Clerical and Sales Occupations

1,531	Secretaries
450	Clerk-Typists
44	File Clerks
1,538	General Clerks
442	Stock Clerks
1,273	Cashiers

Craft Workers

114	Automobile Mechanics
13	Diesel Mechanics
11	Bakers
188	Carpenters
73	Cement Masons
73	Electricians
167	Painters

Service Workers

134	Cooks
409	Kitchen Helpers
29	Security Guards

Laborers and Others

767	Construction Workers I
316	Construction Workers II
2,737	Building Maintenance Workers
29	Auto Body Repairers
274	Heavy Truck Drivers
142	Light Truck Drivers
36	Electronic Assemblers

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Weekly earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of February 1984 rose $1.45. The Average Weekly Hours increased slightly by 0.6 of an hour. Hourly Earnings however, decreased 12¢ an hour.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products showed the most significant increase, with Average Weekly Earnings going up

---

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
February, 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	February 1984	January 1984	February 1983	February 1984	January 1984	February 1983	February 1984	January 1984	February 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	390.33	388.88	350.04	38.8	38.2	36.5	10.06	10.18	9.59
Durable Goods	340.59	328.44	287.25	42.1	40.8	37.5	8.09	8.05	7.66
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	338.25	299.40	262.86	41.0	37.1	33.7	12/8.25	8.07	7.80
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	362.53	359.54	319.98	42.6	42.2	40.3	8.51	8.52	7.94
Non-durable Goods	431.14	435.37	398.06	36.2	36.1	35.7	11.91	12.06	11.15
Food & Kindred Products	514.75	502.59	489.55	33.6	33.0	37.2	1/15.32	1/15.23 7/	13.16
Printing & Publishing	446.64	452.24	402.07	36.7	36.5	35.3	3/12.17	1/12.39	11.39

Total Production Workers	February '84	January '84	February '83
	32,600	32,600	30,000

Note: Data reflects revision to 1983 Benchmark.

1/ Overtime at Premium Pay
3/ Less Overtime
4/ Change in Hourly Earnings due to shift Work With Pay Differential
7/ Shorter Work Week
12/ Longer work week

$38.85. Weekly Hours were up 3.9 hours. Hourly Earnings showed an increase of 18¢ an hour. The increase was due mainly to a longer work week as well as overtime at premium pay.

Printing and Publishing had the most significant decrease, as Weekly Earnings dropped $5.60. Weekly Hours were up slightly by 0.2 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 22¢ an hour. Printing and Publishing data reflected less overtime being worked at premium pay, thus the significant decrease. The revised Hours and Earnings data has been completed for 1983. All data reflect revisions to the 1983 Benchmark.

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Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	639-1318
Bonding Information	639-1318
Temporary Placement Service:	
7 a.m. – 11 a.m.	673-4510
11 a.m. – 5 p.m.	673-6995

The *Area Labor Summary* is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The following staff members of the Division of Labor Market Information and Research and Analysis have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington and Sheryl Ragland.

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Revised Labor Force Statistics*
Washington, D.C. SMSA
1982

Month	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	
			Number	Rate
January	1,656,700	1,560,600	96,200	5.8
February	1,659,100	1,561,300	97,900	5.9
March	1,673,500	1,575,900	97,500	5.8
April	1,687,700	1,590,900	96,700	5.7
May	1,705,300	1,607,700	97,600	5.7
June	1,727,700	1,625,800	102,000	5.9
July	1,745,900	1,641,100	104,900	6.0
August	1,731,700	1,630,100	101,600	5.9
September	1,709,500	1,613,200	96,300	5.6
October	1,711,100	1,615,900	95,300	5.6
November	1,726,700	1,628,500	98,200	5.7
December	1,738,500	1,642,000	96,600	5.6
Annual Average	1,706,100	1,607,700	98,400	5.8

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout the year. Appropriate care should be taken when comparing January 1984 and December 1983.

The monthly labor force statistics as developed and published by all state agencies, including the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, are benchmarked (revised) at the end of each year to annual averages derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The purpose of the benchmarking is to bring state produced statistics into line with the statistics from the methodology (CPS) designed to produce national labor force data.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
Washington D.C. SMSA
1983

			Unemployment	
Month	Labor Force	Employment	Number	Rate
January	1,723,800	1,619,000	104,800	6.1
February	1,725,800	1,621,400	104,500	6.0
March	1,750,800	1,650,300	100,400	5.7
April	1,770,900	1,675,100	95,800	5.4
May	1,784,800	1,794,300	90,500	5.1
June	1,808,300	1,715,300	93,000	5.1
July	1,814,500	1,721,400	93,200	5.1
August	1,819,900	1,720,600	99,300	5.5
September	1,794,900	1,710,900	83,900	4.7
October	1,794,700	1,711,200	83,500	4.7
November	1,802,900	1,720,500	82,400	4.6
December	1,808,300	1,726,700	81,600	4.5
Annual Average	1,783,300	1,690,600	92,700	5.2

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout the year. Appropriate care should be taken when comparing January 1984 and December 1983.

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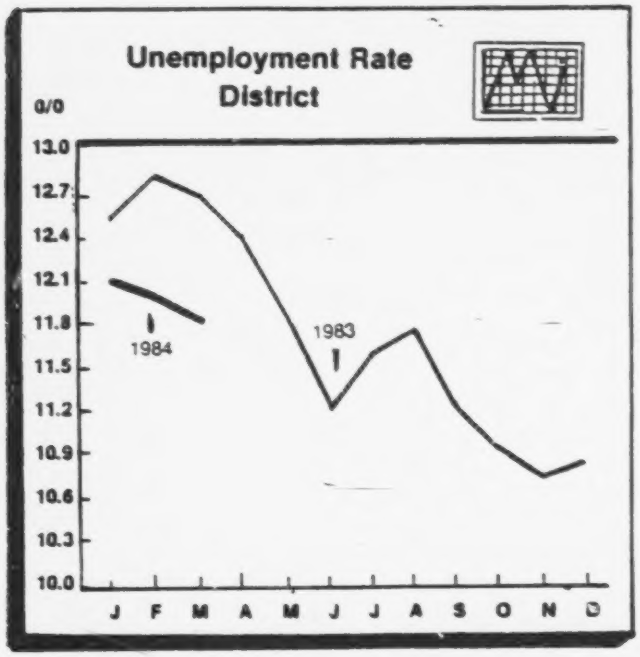
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING,RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR MARCH 1984 MAY 11, 1984

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN SLIGHTLY OVER THE MONTH



The preliminary unemployment rate fell for the second consecutive month in the District of Columbia. Since the unemployment rate reached 12.1 percent in January 1984 it has fallen 0.3 percentage point to the current March 1984 unemployment rate of 11.8 percent. Unemployment among District residents dropped by 700 between February and March 1984 and 1,500 since January 1984. Employment among District residents fell by 500 over the month. Since January 1984, the number of employed District resident has fallen by 2,900. Historically employment has not dropped this sharply. Despite the drop in the unemployment rate over the month, the drop in employment may indicate future problems for District labor force participants.

Compared to year ago estimates (March 1983 to March 1984) the employment situation of District residents has improved. Over the past year, the jobless rate in the District dropped from 12.7 percent to 11.8 percent. Joblessness among City residents has shown considerable improvement, falling 8.5 percent over the year. Employment though, failed to make any yearly gains, falling from 281,000 in March 1983 to 279,800 in March 1984. An improved labor market is typically associated with rising employment. This has not been the case in the District of Columbia where larger relative declines in unemployment have out weighed the declines in employment resulting in the over the year improvements in the District's jobless rate.

As indicated by preliminary data the employment situation of Area and Suburban residents continues to show

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.
Mayor

Department of Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE Helping People Help Themselves

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
March 1984

	March b/ 1984	February c/ 1984	March 1983	February 1983	Net Change From	
					February 1984	March 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	317,300	318,500	322,000	317,300	-1,200	-4,700
Total Employment	279,800	280,300	281,000	276,900	-500	-1,200
Total Unemployment	37,500	38,200	41,000	40,500	-700	-3,500
Unemployment Rate d/	11.8	12.0	12.7	12.8	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,795,400	1,784,100	1,750,800	1,725,800	11,300	44,600
Total Employment	1,715,000	1,698,400	1,650,300	1,621,400	16,600	64,700
Total Unemployment	80,400	85,700	100,400	104,500	-5,300	-20,000
Unemployment Rate d/	4.5	4.8	5.7	6.0	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,478,100	1,465,700	1,428,800	1,408,500	12,400	49,300
Total Employment	1,435,100	1,418,100	1,369,300	1,344,500	17,000	65,800
Total Unemployment	43,000	47,600	59,400	64,000	-4,600	-16,500
Unemployment Rate d/	2.9	3.2	4.2	4.5	xxx	xxx

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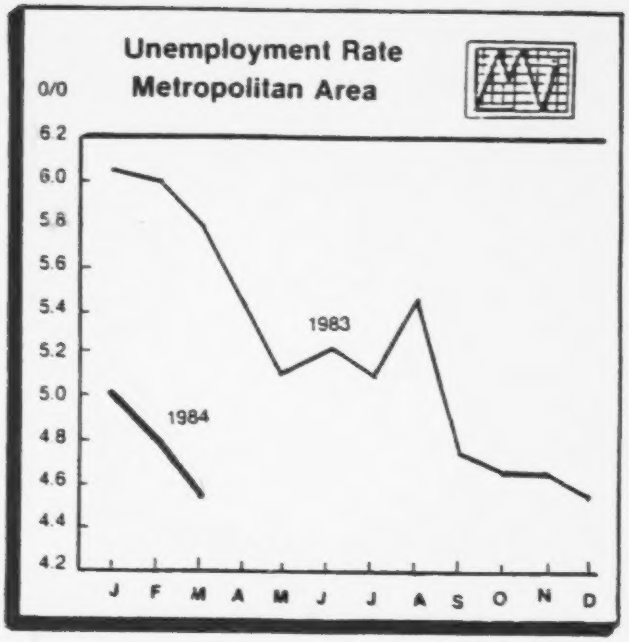
a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data
d/ Not seasonally adjusted

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

strong gains. Between February and March 1984 employment in the Area increased a strong 1.0 percent while Suburban resident employment rose a healthy 1.2 percent. In March 1984 employment of Area and Suburban residents stood at 1,715,000 and 1,435,100 respectively, while employment was rising for Area and Suburban residents; those who were unemployed declined to 80,400 and 43,000 respectively in March. As a result of the gain in employment and drop in unemployment, the unemployment rate in the Area dropped from 4.8 percent in February 1984 to 4.5 percent in March 1984. Similar improvements were more evident in the suburbs where the unemployment rate declined from 3.2 percent in February 1984 to 2.9 percent in March 1984. Under most definitions this unemployment rate would be considered full employment.

The employment situation in the Washington Metropolitan Area has improved significantly, compared to year ago estimates (March 1983 to March 1984). The jobless rate in the Area continues to make significant gains over the year. Since March 1983, the jobless rate in the Area dropped from 5.7 percent to 4.5 percent. The jobless rate among Suburban residents has shown similar improvement declining 1.3 percentage points over the year to 2.9 percent. These sharp declines in the Area and Suburban jobless rates are the result of rising employment and falling joblessness. During the past twelve months the number of employed Area residents rose from 1,650,300 to 1,715,000. Over this same period Suburban resident employment has increased from 1,369,300 to 1,435,100. Employment increased 3.9 and 4.8 percent respectively in the Area and Suburbs. Joblessness among these residents declined by 19.9 percent and 27.6 percent respectively. These gains in employment and declines in joblessness resulted in the reported declines in the jobless rates for Area and Suburban residents.



Industry Growth in the District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased 0.4 percent over the month. Between February and March 1984 the number of District jobs rose by 2,400. This net increase was split 50/50 between the public and private sectors. Except for the Services industry, which gained 600 jobs, increases were marginal in those private sector industries which experienced gains. There was no net change in the Manufacturing and Mining industries. A moderate gain in Retail Trade (500) was partially offset by the impact of a strike in the Wholesale Trade sector (-200). The strike involved truck drivers employed by wholesale liquor distributors.

Most of the net loss in public sector jobs between January and February of this year (-1,300) was regained during the February-March period of this year (1,200).

Over the Year Change in the District

Over the year (March 1984 compared to March 1983), the number of District jobs

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	March a/ 1984	February b/ 1984	March 1983	March a/ 1984	February b/ 1984	March 1983
TOTAL	591.9	589.5	588.4	1,665.6	1,652.5	1,610.5
Total Private Sector	332.5	331.3	332.9	1,131.9	1,122.7	1,080.2
Manufacturing	14.5	14.5	14.4	68.8	68.2	62.8
Food & Kindred Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.4	4.3	4.5
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.7	11.5	26.2	26.4	24.9
All Other Manufacturing	2.0	2.0	2.1	38.2	37.5	33.4
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Construction	10.2	10.1	9.4	78.8	77.3	67.2
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	24.7	24.6	25.5	76.9	77.2	74.0
Interstate Railroads	3.1	3.1	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.8
Other Transportation	4.9	4.8	4.6	32.2	32.4	29.6
Communication & Public Utilities	16.7	16.7	17.9	40.7	40.8	40.6
Trade	56.9	56.6	56.9	314.7	312.1	303.0
Wholesale	9.1 c/	9.3	9.6	61.6 c/	61.3	58.3
Retail	47.8	47.3	47.3	253.1	250.8	244.7
General Merchandise	5.9	5.9	5.7	32.7	32.7	32.2
Food	NA	NA	NA	33.9	33.5	32.7
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	28.6	28.3	27.1
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	18.2	18.2	18.9
Eating & Drinking	21.8	21.4	21.3	81.5	80.2	77.9
Other Retail Trade	20.1	20.0	20.3	58.2	57.9	55.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.5	33.4	33.7	93.7	93.3	92.7
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	19.6	19.4	19.4
All Other	26.3	26.2	26.5	74.1	73.9	73.3
Services	192.6	192.0	192.9	498.0	493.6	479.5
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.2	11.1	10.4	24.1	23.5	22.3
Personal Services	3.7	3.6	4.0	19.9	19.3	19.5
Business Services	35.3	35.2	34.7	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.6	29.5	29.6	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	18.6	18.5	18.2	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	33.0	33.0	34.5	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.5	28.5	28.7	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	32.7	32.6	32.8	454.0	450.8	437.7
Government	259.4	258.2	255.5	533.7	529.8	530.3
Federal Government	210.6	209.7	207.1	351.1	350.0	346.7
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	182.6	179.8	183.6
D.C. Government	43.6	43.3	43.3	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.1	NA	NA	NA

a/Preliminary b/ Revised c/ Strike
Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

increased by 3,500--reflecting a public sector gain of 3,900 jobs and a private sector loss of 400 jobs. Marginal to moderate declines in Services (-300); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-200); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (-800) were partially offset by increases in Manufacturing (100) and Construction (800). The decline in TCPU was due to the divestiture of AT&T. A small gain in Retail Trade (500) was offset by a loss in Wholesale Trade (-500). The decline in Wholesale Trade was partially the result of the strike by drivers for liquor wholesalers. There was no net change in Mining over the year.

In the public sector, Federal Government employment rose by 3,500; District Government jobs rose by 300; and the number of Local Government jobs increased by 100 over the year.

Industrial Growth in the Metropolitan Area

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area rose by 13,100 between February and March 1984--9,200 in the private sector and 3,900 in the public sector. The largest private sector increases occurred in Services (4,400); Wholesale and Retail Trade (2,600); and Construction (1,500). Other gains were marginal to moderate. Only Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities experienced a net decline (-300) over the month.

Public sector gains reflected increases in State and Local Government jobs (2,800) and Federal Governent jobs (1,100). Gains in State and Local Government reflect seasonal and other hiring in state and local educational systems in suburban jurisdictions.

Over the Year Changes in the Area

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area rose by 55,100 over the year (March 1984 compared to March 1983). Ninety-four percent (51,700) of the (new) jobs were in the private sector. The net increase in private sector jobs was limited to the suburbs. Substantial increases occurred in Services (18,500 jobs); Wholesale and Retail Trade (11,700 jobs); and Construction (11,600 jobs). Ninety-three percent of Construction jobs growth was in the Suburbs, with Services and Wholesale/Retail jobs growth also concentrated in the suburbs.

Area public sector growth, on the other hand, was limited to the District (3,900 jobs), as suburban public sector jobs declined slightly (-500) over the year. Eighty percent of federal job growth occurred in the District. In State and Local Government, a slight increase in the District (300) was more than offset by a decline in suburban jurisdictions (-400).

Characterists of the District's Unemployed - 1983

Annually detailed characteristics of the unemployed by race, sex and age are available based on the Monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Census Bureau. The following summarizes the highlights for 1983. Data are annual averages.

During 1983 the level of unemployment in the District averaged 38,000 invidivuals. This represented 11.7 percent of the City's resident labor force (all those citizens who activity sought work or were working).

Reflecting in 1983 a very depressed economy and especially the labor market for City residents, the average duration of unemployment for residents was 19.9 weeks - nearly 5 months. Forty-one percent of the unemplyed were out of work for 15 or more weeks. The majority (55 percent) were unemployed because they had involuntarily lost their previous job; including 1,800 people on a formal layoff. Only 1,700 of the 38,000 unemployed voluntarily left their job, (a true reflection of the depressed nature of the labor market).

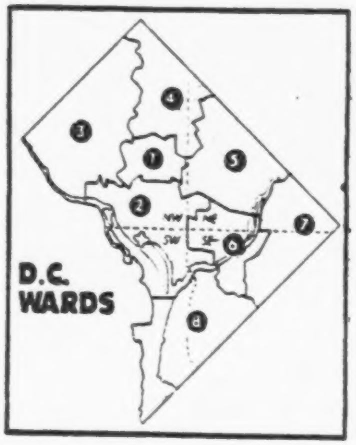
During 1983 the City's labor force grew by 13,000 individuals, probably as a response to the general improvements in the national and regional economies. Four of every 10 unemployed residents were either new entrants or re-entrants to the labor force. This was a relatively high proportion considering the unfavorble conditions existing in the labor market.

Black District residents constituted the vast majority of the unemployed (90 percent). At 15.8 percent, the black unemployment rate rested approximately 4 full percentage points above the overall City average. The majority (58 percent) of the unemployed were in the prime working ages of 20 to 34. Black teenagers (16-19) accounted for only 16 percent of the 38,000 unemployed, but more than five of every ten black youths in the labor force experienced unemployment. The black youth unemployment rate was 52.4 percent--the highest for any demographic group in the CPS survey.

Most of the unemployed (61 percent) were men, who as a group, had an unemployment rate of 14.3 percent. The rate for black males reached 19.3 percent, as compared to a lower 12.3 percent for black females. Married individuals registered the lowest rate (6.5 percent) while single people experienced the severest unemployment (66 percent of all the unemployed and a rate of 16.4 percent). The rate for heads of household measured 9.7 percent and for black female heads of households 11.3 percent, slightly below the overall city average.

The sample designed by the Bureau of Census for the CPS is not sufficient to measure employment at the ward level in the District. However, departmental economist estimated both the level and the rate of unemployment in each ward based on census share methodologies using the 1980 Census and 1983 annual labor force statistics.

Using this estimating technique the level of unemployment in 1983 appeared rather evenly defused across all wards (except Ward 3), ranging from a low of 4,200 in Ward 4 to a high of 5,900 in Ward 7. Five of the eight wards (Wards 1,5,6,7 and 8) showed unemployment rates higher than the District-wide average (11.7 percent).



STATISTICAL PROFILE OF WARD UNEMPLOYMENT
DURING 1983*
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Area	Unemployed	Rate	Percent of Unemployed
City Wide	38,000	11.7%	100%
Ward 1	5,400	12.7%	14.3%
Ward 2	4,600	9.9%	12.2%
Ward 3	2,300	5.3%	6.0%
Ward 4	4,200	10.1%	11.1%
Ward 5	5,000	12.6%	13.2%
Ward 6	4,700	11.9%	12.4%
Ward 7	5,900	15.2%	15.5%
Ward 8	5,800	18.2%	15.3%

---

*Based on a distribution of City wide 1983 annual averages by 1980 Census data by ward.

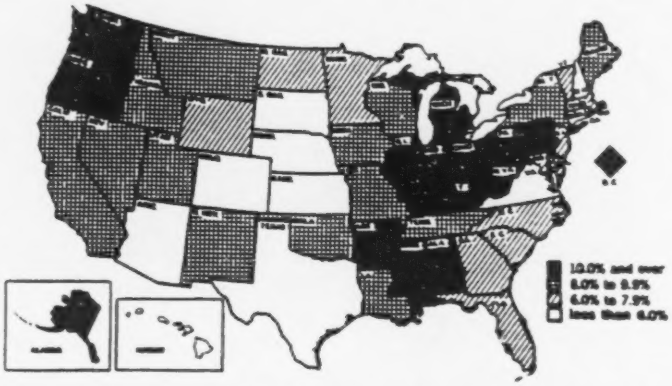
Source: Department of Employment Services; Office of Planning; Division of Labor Market Information and Research, April 1984.

Unemployment Rates in the States, Metropolitan Areas, and Selected Cities

In February 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 231 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The

Washington Area, with a 4.8 percent unemployment rate, had the 31st lowest rate. Two major areas: Dallas - Forth Worth (3.6 percent); and Denver-Boulder (4.5 percent) had lower unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rates by State, February 1984



However, when the District proper (with a February preliminary unemployment rate of 12.0 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 5th highest unemployment rate exceeded only by West Virginia (16.5 percent), Alaska (13.1 percent); Alabama (12.8 percent), and Michigan (12.6 percent). New Hampshire with 5.3 percent had the lowest rate among the states. Only Alaska showed an increase when compared to February of the previous year.

Comparing the District with 23 selected central cities indicates that the District had the seventh highest unemployment rate in February 1984, at 12.0 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 23 cities was 8.9 percent. Gary, Indiana (24.6 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (3.9 percent) had the lowest. Each of these cities, experienced a lower unemployment rate than the same month a year ago, except for New York, where the rate was unchanged.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*
February

	City	February 1984	February 1983
1.	Gary, Indiana	24.6	28.1
2.	Birmingham, Alabama	14.1	19.6
3.	Cleveland, Ohio	13.5	18.4
4.	Dayton, Ohio	12.9	18.1
5.	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	12.2	13.3
6.	St. Louis, Missouri	12.0	12.9
7.	District of Columbia	12.0	12.8
8.	Newark, New Jersey	11.4	15.4
9.	Cincinnati, Ohio	10.4	14.7
10.	Chicago, Illinois	9.5	12.9
11.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	9.3	15.7
12.	New York, New York	9.2	9.2
13.	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	8.7	10.0

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14.	Atlanta, Georgia	8.7	9.6
15.	Los Angeles, California	8.4	12.8
16.	Columbus, Ohio	8.2	10.8
17.	Miami, Florida	8.1	12.6
18.	Baltimore, Maryland	8.1	11.4
19.	New Orleans, Louisiana	8.0	9.8
20.	Houston, Texas	7.1	10.6
21.	Boston, Massachuetts	7.0	8.9
22.	Dallas, Texas	3.9	6.8

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Activities

Slightly more than 12,400 persons received benefits amounting to $6.2 million from all regular unemployment compensation programs operating in the District of Columbia in March, 1984. The trend in benefit activity continues downward--2.1 percent fewer beneficiaries than last month, and 30.4 percent below March of 1983. Benefits were down 4.6 and 42.9 percent respectively for the same period. The same trend is seen in quarterly operations, when 17,800 persons received benefits during the first quarter of 1984--26.5 percent below the 24,300 level registered the first three months of 1983. Likewise, benefits this quarter ($19.7 million) were below the first quarter of last year (-31.6 precent), when $28.8 million were dispensed.

The State Program paid $5.4 million in benefits to 11,060 claimants in March, compared to $5.7 million to 11,300 persons in February. The March payment level was 44 percent below the $9.7 million paid to 16,040 claimants a year ago this month.

The Federal Program, unlike all the others, received more initial claims this month than last--22 percent above February. The general disparity ends at this point, however. Benefits, at $649,600, dropped 2.7 percent below last month and 32.6 percent below March of 1983. There were 1,150 persons receiving benefits in March, compared to 1,170 in February.

EMPLOYMENT

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

Is your firm considered when mega-buck decisions are made by national and local governments or large corporations and financial institutions?

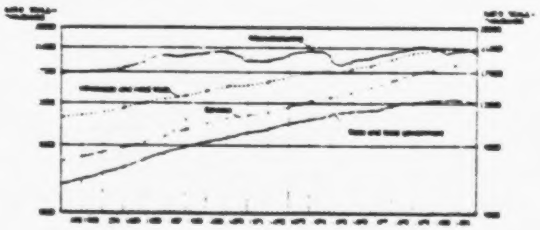
One of the most important national and local economic statistical series is employment by industry. These important data are used by a variety of government and private sector decision makers in allocating scarce financial resources. The employment data are derived from a special Bureau of Labor Statistics survey commonly called Current Employment Statistics (CES) or simply the 790 survey. The Department of Employment Services cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting information from District firms, businesses and institutions.

Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)



The Ex-Servicepersons Program paid $112,300 to 218 veterans in March. As was the case for the other programs, the majority of the monthly activity was below last month and last year in the various segments.

The annual and quarterly downturn in activity, are primarily the result of changes in benefit provisions of the Unemployment Compensation Law. Effective March 15, 1983 the maximum duration of claims was reduced from 34 to 26 weeks, and more stringent qualifications were imposed for job related misconduct and refusal of

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SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
March 1984

	March 1984	February 1984	March 1983	% Change From February 1984	% Change From March 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,845	3,277	3,359	- 13.2	- 15.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	41,049	43,393	69,513	- 5.4	- 40.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,354	39,852	66,600	- 3.8	- 42.4
Total Benefits Paid	$5,423,559	$5,701,196	$9,686,881	- 4.9	- 44.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.41	$143.06	$144.33	- 1.2	- 2.0
Number of First Payments	1,858	2,219	2,600	- 16.3	- 28.5
Number of Final Payments	1,005	920	1,662	+ 9.2	- 39.5
Total Beneficiaries	11,057	11,296	16,043	- 2.1	- 31.1
Average Weeks of Duration d/	20.6	18.0	25.6	+ 14.4	- 19.5
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	200	164	236	+ 22.0	- 15.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,291	4,524	6,147	- 5.2	- 30.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	4,200	4,403	6,208	- 4.6	- 32.3
Total Benefits Paid	$694,619	$713,986	$1,030,286	- 2.7	- 32.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$165.39	$162.16	$165.96	+ 2.0	- 0.3
Number of First Payments	156	205	216	- 23.9	- 27.8
Number of Final Payments	92	79	162	+ 16.5	- 43.2
Total Beneficiaries	1,152	1,172	1,490	- 1.7	- 22.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	26.9	27.5	28.7	+ 25.1	- 6.3
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	67	84	74	- 20.2	- 9.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,066	1,066	1,660	0.0	- 35.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	727	732	1,279	- 0.7	- 43.2
Total Benefits Paid	$112,311	$114,267	$196,038	- 1.7	- 42.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$154.49	$156.10	$153.27	- 1.0	+ 0.8
Number of First Payments	59	57	58	+ 3.5	- 1.7
Number of Final Payments	1	1	5	0.0	- 80.0
Total Beneficiaries	218	229	313	- 4.8	- 30.4
Average Weeks of Duration d/	12.3	12.8	22.1	- 3.9	- 44.3
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,112	3,525	3,669	- 11.7	- 15.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	46,406	48,983	77,320	- 5.3	- 40.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	43,281	44,987	74,087	- 3.8	- 41.6
Total Benefits Paid	$6,230,489	$6,529,449	$10,913,205	- 4.6	- 42.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.95	$145.14	$147.00	- 0.8	- 2.1
Number of First Payments	2,073	2,481	2,874	- 16.4	- 27.9
Number of Final Payments	1,098	1,000	1,829	+ 9.8	- 40.0
Total Beneficiaries	12,427	12,697	17,846	- 2.1	- 30.4
Average Weeks of Duration d/	20.9	18.1	25.8	+ 15.5	- 19.0

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments, month ended.

suitable work. These have resulted in fewer claimants, less weeks compensated, and less benefits paid in general. To a lesser degree, the stabilization of the economy may have produced fewer claimants.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of March 1984 declined $6.03. Average Weekly Hours went down 0.8 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings were up 5¢ an hour.

The largest increase occurred in Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies. Weekly Earnings were up $6.83 as Weekly Hours dropped 0.1 of an hour. Hourly Earnings increased 18¢ an hour. The increase was due to a pay increase.

The most significant decrease took place in Stone, Clay, and Glass Products. Less business other than seasonal was the major cause, as Weekly Earnings were down $7.94. Average Weekly Hours dropped 2 hours. Hourly Earnings showed a drop of 23¢ an hour.

WASHINGTON, D.C. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMER (CIP-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C., Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.5 percent to 305.1 (1967=100) during the 2 months ended in March. The CPI-U rose 5.5 percent during the 12 months ended in March 1984. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) was virtually unchanged from January to March, 1984. The March level of 308.2 was 4.6 percent higher than in March 1983.

The 0.5 percent increase in the CPI-U from January to March 1984 compares with

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
March 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	March 1984	February 1984	March 1983	March 1984	February 1984	March 1983	March 1984	February 1984	March 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	381.24	387.27	372.45	38.2	39.0	38.2	9.98	9.93	9.75
Durable Goods	342.36	345.17	317.52	41.7	42.3	40.5	8.21	8.16	7.84
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	312.78	338.25	307.94	39.0	41.0	36.4	11/8.02	12/8.25	1/8.46
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	372.77	365.94	338.19	42.7	42.8	41.7	2/8.73	8.55	1/2/ 8.11
Non-durable Goods	412.41	420.35	414.23	35.4	36.3	36.4	11.65	11.58	11.38
Food & Kindred Products	461.07	466.79	525.74	32.7	33.2	38.8	14.10	1/14.06	1/13.55
Printing & Publishing	434.35	441.41	416.80	36.5	37.0	35.9	11.90	3/11.93	11.61

	March '84	February'84	March '83
Total Production Workers	33,400	32,600	30,200

Note: Data reflects revision to 1983 Benchmark.

1/ Overtime at Premium Pay
2/ Pay Increase
3/ Less Overtime
4/ Change in Hourly Earnings due to shift Work With Pay Differential
11/ Less Business other than Seasonal
12/ Longer work week

an advance of 1.6 percent for the 2 months ended in January, 1984. A 1.5 percent increase in the food and beverage component accounted for more than half the rise in the overall CPI-U from January to March, 1984.

Grocery story food prices rose 2.0 percent in the 2 months ended in March 1984. Higher prices were recorded for most fruits and vegetables, beef, pork, and fish. On the other hand, poultry and egg prices declined, following sharp increases in December and January. The other two components of the food and beverage index--restaurant meals and alcoholic beverages -- rose 0.3 and 2.3 percent, respectively.

The housing index rose 0.2 precent. Shelter costs increased 0.5 percent with renters' costs and homeowners' costs advancing 0.4 and 0.7 percent, respectively. However, the increased costs for shelter were partially offset by lower costs for housefurnishings, electricity, and natural gas.

The index for apparel and upkeep rose 1.2 percent as higher prices for men's, boys' and girls' clothing, jewelry, and luggage were only partially offset by price decreases for footwear and women's apparel.

Entertainment costs rose 2.1 percent, reflecting higher costs for toys, hobbies, amd music equipment, and reading materials.

Among other categories of consumer spending, medical care costs dropped 0.6 percent. Transportation costs also declined as lower charges for motor fuel and automobile maintenance and repairs more than offset increases in used car prices.

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	March 1984	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL ITEMS........................	305.1	0.5	5.5
Food & Beverage.................	306.0	1.5	3.7
Housing.........................	318.5	.2	5.8
Apparel & Upkeep................	207.7	1.2	0.7
Transportation..................	299.4	- 0.1	6.5
Medical Care....................	393.6	- 0.6	6.9
Entertainment...................	238.4	2.1	8.4
Other Goods & Services..........	298.2	.0	6.3
Special Index:			
Energy 2/......................	190.1	- 0.4	4.6

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table Prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.

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Professional, Technical and Managerial Workers

82	Accountants
15	Auditors
94	Bookkeepers
11	Audit Clerks
2	Bookkeeping Machine Operators
36	Programmers (All Types)
154	Computer Operators
1	Chemical Engineer
2	Civil Engineers
4	Electrical Engineers
6	Mechanical Engineers
4	Drafters, Civil
2	Drafters, Electrical
2	Drafters, Electronics
3	Drafters, Structural
10	Electronics Technicians
3	Mechanical-Engineering Technicians
3	Chemists
2	Chemical-Laboratory Technician
77	Lawyers
2	Genral Medical Practitioners
36	Medical Assistants
24	Dental Assistants
18	Medical Laboratory Technicians
5	X-Ray Technicians
18	Nurses
49	Licensed Practical Nurses
5	Pharmacists
3	Sociologists
65	Guidance Counselors
10	Social Group Workers
15	Caseworkers
29	College or University, Faculty Members
13	Technical Publications, Writers

Clerical and Sales Workers

460	Secretaries
1,186	Clerk-Typists
327	Stock Clerks
405	Cashiers

Craft Workers

79	Automobile Mechanics
15	Diesel Mechanics
4	Aircraft Mechanics
9	Bakers
125	Carpenters
4	Bricklayers
24	Pipefitters
27	Plumbers
5	Apprentice Plumbers
14	Carpet Layers
4	Machinists
10	Glaziers
42	Roofers
38	Sheet Metal Workers
84	Cement Masons
44	Electricians
145	Painters

Service Workers

112	Cooks
292	Kitchen Helpers
41	Security Guards

Laborers and Others

540	Construction Workers I
334	Construction Workers II
161	Building Maintenance Repairers
26	Electronics Assemblers

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington and Sheryl Ragland.

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- Labor Market Information

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- 25 percent of Second-Year Wages up to $1,500 credit per employee

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- Typing and Shorthand
- Vocabulary and Spelling
- Aptitude
- Occupational

Directory of Services

Job Bank	724-3785
Employer Services Center	639-1601
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	639-1318
Bonding Information	639-1318
Temporary Placement Service:	
7 a.m. — 11 a.m.	673-4510
11 a.m. — 5 p.m.	673-6995

Department of Employment Services

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor 1983

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6/21/84 S1527-3 A

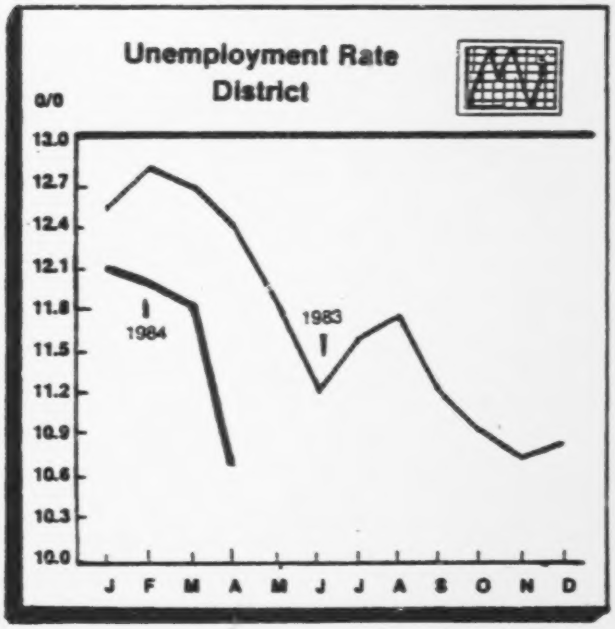
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR APRIL 1984 JUNE 15, 1984

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FALLS SHARPLY OVER THE MONTH



The unemployment rate dropped sharply in the District between March and April 1984. According to preliminary estimates, the District's unemployment rate fell from 11.8 percent in March 1984 to 10.7 percent in April 1984. The level of unemployment was also down sharply over the month. Unemployment among City residents decreased from 37,500 in March 1984 to 33,400 in April 1984. Employment, which had shown slight losses during the early part of 1984, remained significantly unchanged between March and April 1984. In April 1984, estimated employment of District residents stood at 279,800--100 less than the previous month. As in the previous months of 1984, the declines in the unemployment rates over the month have been the result of ever smaller labor forces. These smaller monthly labor forces are the result of sharply fewer unemployed and fewer employed District residents.

Compared to year ago estimates (April 1983 to April 1984) the District's jobless rate continues to show improvement. The jobless rate in the District dropped from 12.4 percent to 10.7 percent between April 1983 and April 1984. Joblessness among District residents declined substantially (17.5 percent) over the year--from 40,500 to 33,400. The number of employed City residents is also down over the year. Between April 1983 and April 1984 employment of District residents declined 1.9 percent from 285,300 to 279,800.

During the course of economic recoveries employment tends to rise while

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
April 1984

	April b/ 1984	March c/ 1984	April 1983	March 1983	Net Change From March 1984	Net Change From April 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	313,200	317,400	325,800	322,000	-4,200	-12,600
Total Employment	279,800	279,900	285,300	281,000	-100	-5,500
Total Unemployment	33,400	37,500	40,500	41,000	-4,100	-7,100
Unemployment Rate d/	10.7	11.8	12.4	12.7	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,803,800	1,793,300	1,770,900	1,750,800	10,500	32,900
Total Employment	1,730,900	1,712,900	1,675,100	1,650,300	18,000	55,800
Total Unemployment	72,900	80,500	95,800	100,400	-7,600	-22,900
Unemployment Rate d/	4.0	4.5	5.4	5.7	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,490,600	1,475,900	1,445,100	1,428,800	14,700	45,500
Total Employment	1,451,100	1,432,900	1,389,800	1,369,300	18,200	61,300
Total Unemployment	39,500	43,000	55,300	59,400	-3,500	-15,800
Unemployment Rate d/	2.6	2.9	3.8	4.2	xxx	xxx

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a/ Detail may-not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data
d/ Not seasonally adjusted

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

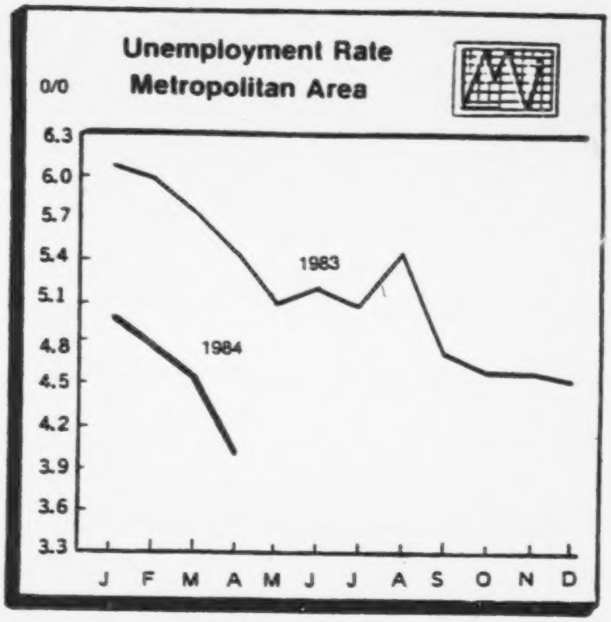
joblessness falls. These two events result in lower jobless rates. In the District though, the lower jobless rates have been the result of significant declines in unemployment with no rise in employment.

Similarly, the labor force participation rate (the percent of the 16 and over population working or actively looking for work) generally increases with economic recovery. For example, between April 1983 and April 1984 the (national) civilian labor force participation rate increased from 63.9 percent to 64.4 percent.

Unpublished data for the District reveal that the labor force participation rate was slightly lower in the first quarter 1984 than the first quarter 1983. This would suggest that there were fewer District residents in the labor force compared to a year ago in both relative and absolute terms. Despite the lower unemployment rates District residents are not participating in the labor force in 1984 to the same degree that they did in 1983. These lower labor force participation rates may signal that employment opportunities are not as good as the lower unemployment rates seem to suggest.

For Area and Suburban residents, employment situations continue to show strong gains over the month and year. Preliminary estimates show that employment in the Area rose 1.0 percent between March and April 1984 to 1,730,900 while Suburban resident employment increased 1.3 percent to 1,451,100. Unemployment among Area and Suburban residents declined a strong 9.4 percent and 8.1 percent respectively over the month. As a result of the declines in unemployment and rise in employment the unemployment rates declined in the Area and Suburbs to 4.0 percent and 2.6 percent respectively.

Compared to year ago estimates (April 1983 to April 1984) Area and Suburban residents employment situations have improved significantly. Since April 1983 Area joblessness has declined 23.9 percent with a 3.3 percent increase in employment. As a result of these significant gains, the Area jobless rate dropped 1.4 percentage points. The drop in Suburban joblessness of 28.6 percent between April 1983 and April 1984 and rise in employment of 4.4 percent resulted in a 1.2 percentage points drop in the Suburban jobless rate.



JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The number of jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area rose 13,300 over the month (April 1984 compared to March 1984). Almost 96.0 percent of the total increase occurred in the private sector (12,700 jobs). The largest over the month increases occurred in Wholesale and Retail Trade (4,800 jobs); and Services (3,100 jobs). The number of jobs in the Wholesale Trade sector increased by 700, reflecting the end of the strike by truck drivers employed by wholesale liquor distributors. Jobs in the Retail Trade sector increased by 4,100. Other private sector gains ranged from 2,100 jobs in Construction to 800 jobs in Finance, Insurance, and

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	April a/ 1984	March b/ 1984	April 1983	April a/ 1984	March b/ 1984	April 1983
TOTAL	596.2	592.7	595.8	1,677.6	1,664.3	1,628.4
Total Private Sector	335.6	332.6	339.2	1,143.8	1,131.1	1,097.2
Manufacturing	14.6	14.5	14.5	69.4	69.0	63.4
Food & Kindred Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.3	4.4	4.5
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.7	11.6	26.7	26.3	25.0
All Other Manufacturing	2.1	2.0	2.1	38.4	38.3	33.9
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Construction	10.3	10.2	10.2	80.8	78.7	70.3
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.0	24.6	25.7	78.0	76.5	74.7
Interstate Railroads	3.1	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Other Transportation	5.2	4.9	4.9	33.4	32.1	30.1
Communication & Public Utilities	16.7	16.7	17.8	40.6	40.5	40.7
Trade	58.3	57.0	58.8	319.3	314.5	308.6
Wholesale	9.4 d/	9.1 c/	9.8	62.1 d/	61.4 c/	59.0
Retail	48.9	47.9	49.0	257.2	253.1	249.6
General Merchandise	5.9	5.9	5.8	32.0	32.8	32.4
Food	NA	NA	NA	34.2	33.8	33.0
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	29.2	28.5	27.4
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	18.8	18.2	18.8
Eating & Drinking	22.4	21.9	22.6	83.9	81.4	81.7
Other Retail Trade	20.6	20.1	20.6	59.1	58.4	56.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.9	33.5	34.2	94.6	93.8	93.4
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	19.5	19.6	19.4
All Other	26.7	26.3	27.0	75.1	74.2	74.0
Services	193.4	192.7	195.7	500.7	497.6	485.8
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.3	11.2	10.7	24.7	24.1	23.3
Personal Services	3.8	3.8	4.2	19.9	19.8	20.0
Business Services	35.6	35.4	36.1	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.3	29.6	29.6	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	18.9	18.6	18.5	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	32.8	33.0	34.2	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.6	28.5	29.0	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	33.1	32.6	33.4	456.1	453.7	442.5
Government	260.6	260.1	256.6	533.8	533.2	531.2
Federal Government	211.7	211.3	207.6	352.3	351.8	347.2
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	181.5	181.4	184.0
D.C. Government	43.7	43.6	43.9	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.1	NA	NA	NA

a/Preliminary b/ Revised c/ Strike d/ Strike over
Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Real Estate. The number of public sector jobs increased by 600 over the month--500 in the Federal sector and 100 in the State and Local Government sector.

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased 3.0 percent over the year (April 1984 compared to April 1983). The preponderance (94.7 percent) of the 49,200 new jobs were in the private sector. Gains were largest in Services (14,900 jobs); Wholesale and Retail Trade (10,700 jobs); and Construction (10,500 jobs). Overall, the number of private sector jobs increased by 46,600. The number of public sector jobs in the Area rose by 2,600 over the year. A decline in State and Local Government (-2,500 jobs) was more than offset by a rise in Federal employment (5,100 jobs). Still the number of Federal jobs in April 1984 was 14,800 less than in April 1980.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The number of jobs in the District rose by 3,500 over the month (March 1984 compared to April 1984). The increase occurred primarily in the private sector where the number of jobs rose by 3,000. Forty-three percent of the increase in private sector jobs occurred in Wholesale and Retail Trade (33.3 percent in Retail Trade, alone). The number of Services industry jobs increased by 700 over the month. The number of public sector jobs increased by 500--400 jobs in the Federal Government and 100 District Government jobs.

Over the year (April 1984 compared to April 1983) the number of District jobs increased by 400, making April the sixth consecutive month of over the year increases. Over the year gains were limited to the public sector (4,000 jobs), led by the Federal Government (4,100 jobs). At 211,700 jobs in April 1984, Federal employment was still significantly below the April 1980 level of 227,600--a difference of 15,900 jobs. District Government jobs declined by 200 over the year, while State and Local Government jobs increased by 100. The number of private sector jobs declined by 3,600 over the year--from 339,200 to 335,600. The largest decline occurred in Services (-2,300 jobs). The only private sector industry to post a net increase was Construction (100).

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

The number of jobs in suburban jurisdictions increased by 9,800 over the month--9,700 private sector jobs and 100 jobs in the public sector. Two thousand of the 2,100 new Construction jobs in the Area were suburban jobs. Seventy-six percent of the net increase in Retail Trade jobs occurred in the suburbs. In the Services industry, 77.4 percent of the new jobs were in the suburbs. Overall, 76.4 percent of private sector growth over the month occurred in suburban jurisdictions. In contrast, only 16.7 percent of new Government jobs were in the suburbs.

Over the year the number of suburban jobs increased by 48,800. A decline in the public sector (-1,400 jobs) was dwarfed by a private sector increase of 50,200 jobs. Private sector growth in the Area is dominated by suburban growth trends. The number of private sector jobs in the District declined by 3,600 over the year. Suburban private sector gains were led by Services (17,200 jobs); Wholesale and Retail Trade (11,200 jobs); and Construction (10,400 jobs).

Unemployment Rates in the States, Metropolitan Areas, and Selected Cities

In March 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 225 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.5 percent unemployment rate, had the 19th lowest rate. Two major areas: Dallas - Forth Worth (3.9 percent); and Denver-Boulder

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Bargains on Youth Jobs

COULD YOU use some extra help around your office this summer? Uncle Sam has a deal for you. For as little as 50 cents an hour, you can hire a needy teen-ager. Help that cheap you can't afford to pass up.

This unparalleled bargain is brought to you courtesy of the federal government's Targeted Jobs Tax Credit, now improved to provide still larger subsidies to employers who hire low-income 16- and 17-year-olds during the summer months. The tax credit will provide a rebate of 85 percent of total wages paid to newly hired youths for up to 90 days of work between May 1 and Sept. 15. With the minimum wage as low as $3.35 an hour (the lowest value in inflation-adjusted dollars it has had in many years), the net cost to the employer can be as low as 50 cents an hour.

The Summer Jobs for Youth campaign—sponsored by area chambers of commerce, public employment services, Private Industry Councils and the Greater Washington Board of Trade—is helping to make it easy for local employers to take advantage of the jobs tax credit as well as other summer job promotion efforts. If you're interested in hiring an eligible teen-ager, contact your local public employment service or call the special campaign telephone number (296-JOBS) for further information.

If you don't have a job to offer but would like to help out another way, you can make a tax-deductible contribution to the National Capital Area Foundation, which will give the money to the five Washington-area Private Industry Councils that coordinate local job training programs. They'll use the money to help small and minority businesses in the area take on more youthful workers.

Remember that while the job market is generally in much better shape than it was a year ago, the job situation for teen-agers, especially black teen-agers, has hardly improved at all. One out of five teen-agers still can't find work, and among black teen-agers the unemployment rate still exceeds 45 percent. When school lets out this summer, the competition for jobs will get still tougher. These kids need a helping hand.

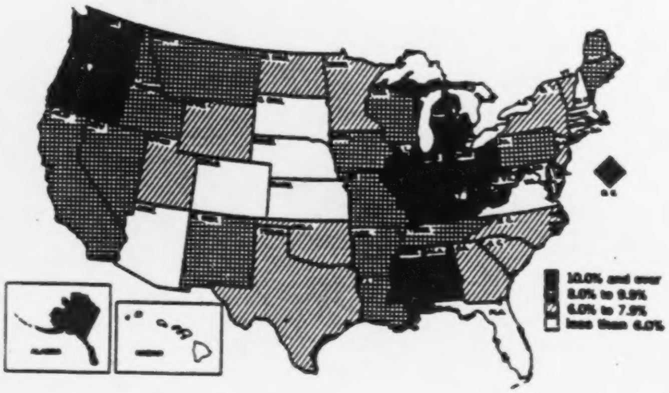
To list a job with The District of Columbia Summer Youth Employment Program, call Sarah Smith, (202) 639-1597.

(Reprinted from The Washington Post, May 1, 1984)

(4.3 percent) had lower unemployment rates.

However, when the District proper (with a March preliminary unemployment rate of 11.8 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 5th highest unemployment rate exceeded only by West Virginia (16.0 percent), Michigan (12.5 percent); Alabama (12.2 percent), and Alaska (12.2 percent). Connecticut with 4.7 percent had the lowest rate among the states. All states' unemployment rates decreased when compared to March of the previous year. Twelve states and the District are still experiencing double digit unemployment. In Virginia and Maryland the unemployment rate was 4.8 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively.

Unemployment Rates by State, March 1984



Comparing the District with 23 selected central cities indicates that the District had the sixth highest unemployment rate in March 1984, at 11.8 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 23 cities was 8.9 percent. Gary, Indiana (23.6 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (4.3 percent) had the lowest. Each of these cities experienced a lower unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*
March

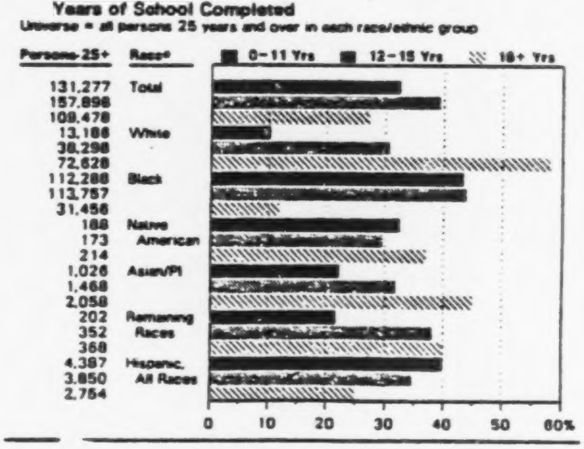
City	March 1984	March 1983
1. Gary, Indiana	23.6	26.4
2. Birmingham, Alabama	15.1	18.6
3. Cleveland, Ohio	14.6	18.0
4. Dayton, Ohio	13.4	17.2
5. Newark, New Jersey	13.1	15.5
6. District of Columbia	11.8	12.7
7. St. Louis, Missouri	11.0	12.5
8. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	10.9	13.1
9. Cincinnati, Ohio	10.8	14.4
10. Chicago, Illinois	10.2	11.7
11. Columbus, Ohio	8.9	10.6
12. Los Angeles, California	8.8	11.3
13. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	8.6	15.3
14. New York, New York	8.4	11.0
15. Houston, Texas	7.9	10.8
16. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	7.8	10.0
17. Salt Lake City	7.7	11.3
18. Baltimore, Maryland	7.6	10.6
19. New Orleans, Louisiana	7.5	10.0
20. Miami, Florida	7.4	12.0
21. Atlanta, Georgia	7.3	9.4
22. Boston, Massachusetts	6.6	8.9
23. Dallas, Texas	4.3	6.5

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

THE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF D.C. RESIDENTS -A CENSUS VIEW

Of all City residents 25 years of age or over in 1980, 67.1 percent possessed a high school education. (The data are based on special census tables prepared for the Employment and Training system by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory of the University of California). This was slightly higher than the Nation as a whole (66.5 percent). College graduates constituted 27.5 percent of the City's 25 and over group, as compared to only 16.2 percent in the Nation--an 11.3 percentage point differential in favor of the City. Overall the median educational achievement was 12.7 years. Thus, City residents constitute a very well-educated labor pool.

On the down side, however, nearly one out of every three (32.9 percent) residents 25 and over reported less than a high school education. Nationally 33.5 percent of the 25 and over population had less than 12 years of schooling. For black residents 25 and over, it reached 43.6 percent; for hispanics, 39.3 percent.



An analysis of black 16-21 year olds showed youths without a high school diploma had in April 1980 an unemployment rate (34.2 percent) nearly double that of similar youths with a high school diploma (16.8 percent). (This occurred during a--period of relatively low unemployment 6.8 percent at the time of the census). According to a sample survey conducted by the Washington Urban League for the Department just last summer, dropouts (18.6 percent) and high school graduates (17.1 percent) had similar unemployment experiences when the City's unemployment rate was 11.6 percent in July of 1983. So as labor market conditions tightened, the advantage of a high school diploma almost disappeared.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

Regular unemployment insurance programs operating in the District of Columbia paid $6.0 million in benefits to 11,800 persons in April, 1984. The benefit amount was 3.4 percent less than the $6.2 million paid the previous month to 12,400 persons. The State, Federal and Ex-Servicepersons Programs all shared in these monthly drops. Compared to April a year ago, the change is much greater. There was approximately 25 percent less in benefits paid and persons served than April of 1983. Again, all programs shared in the decline.

Contrary to generally established trends this year, initial claims taken for benefits in all Regular Programs increased slightly, (+2.1 percent) over the month; and a lesser amount over April of last year. This monthly increase is most likely attributable to the seasonal influx of claimants in April associated with the change in the base period for determining benefits. The Federal Program led the monthly

D.C. ON THE GROW

Office of the Deputy Mayor
for Economic Development
1350 E Street, N.W.
Room 401
Washington, D.C. 20004

The UDAG Program

As a vehicle for development, a UDAG is a federally funded tool designed to stimulate economic revitalization and community development through public/private ventures. Through the UDAG program, an average of 15 to 20 percent of a project's cost can be financed by a low interest government loan, with remaining funds coming from the private sector. Projects requiring a smaller percentage of government funding are usually more favored.

UDAG dollars have assisted in the successful development of shopping malls, hotels, industrial plants, residential housing, and mixed-use structures. UDAGs can be used to provide gap financing for site improvements, providing infrastructure, rehabilitation, and other specific uses.

Only cities can apply to the UDAG program. Developers can apply for UDAG funding through the Office of Business and Economic Development, which is the recipient of all District UDAGs.

For further information, contact the Office of Business and Economic Development at 727-6600.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
April, 1984

	April 1984	March 1984	April 1983	% Change From March 1984	April 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,851	2,845	2,909	+ 0.2	- 2.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,875	41,049	52,866	- 2.9	- 24.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	37,291	38,354	49,886	- 2.8	- 25.2
Total Benefits Paid	$5,259,031	$5,423,559	$7,167,651	- 3.0	- 26.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.03	$141.41	$143.12	- 0.3	- 1.5
Number of First Payments	1,596	1,858	1,638	- 14.1	- 2.6
Number of Final Payments	1,100	1,005	1,313	+ 9.5	- 16.2
Total Beneficiaries	10,526	11,057	14,100	- 4.8	- 25.3
Average Weeks of Duration d/	23.4	20.6	30.5	+ 13.6	- 23.3
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	265	200	184	+ 32.5	+ 44.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,093	4,291	4,817	- 4.6	- 15.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,959	4,200	4,570	- 5.7	- 13.4
Total Benefits Paid	$663,797	$694,619	$ 755,424	- 4.4	- 12.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$167.67	$165.39	$165.30	+ 1.4	+ 1.4
Number of First Payments	175	156	137	+ 12.2	+ 27.7
Number of Final Payments	159	92	110	+ 72.8	+ 44.5
Total Beneficiaries	1,125	1,152	1,287	- 2.3	- 12.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	22.6	26.9	33.4	- 16.0	- 32.3
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	60	67	69	- 10.4	- 13.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	927	1,066	1,322	- 13.0	- 29.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	630	727	1,018	- 13.3	- 38.1
Total Benefits Paid	$ 96,343	$112,311	$156,922	- 14.2	- 38.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$152.93	$154.49	$154.15	- 1.0	- 0.8
Number of First Payments	46	59	46	- 22.0	0.0
Number of Final Payments	0	1	13	- 100.0	- 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	189	218	272	- 13.3	- 30.5
Average Weeks of Duration d/	13.7	12.3	22.1	+ 11.4	- 38.0
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,176	3,112	3,162	+ 2.1	+ 0.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	44,895	46,406	59,005	- 3.3	- 23.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	41,880	43,281	55,474	- 3.2	- 24.5
Total Benefits Paid	$6,019,171	$6,230,489	$ 8,079,997	- 3.4	- 25.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.72	$143.95	$145.65	- 0.2	- 1.3
Number of First Payments	1,817	2,073	1,821	- 12.3	- 0.2
Number of Final Payments	1,259	1,098	1,436	+ 14.7	- 12.3
Total Beneficiaries	11,840	12,427	15,659	- 4.7	- 24.4
Average Weeks of Duration d/	23.0	20.9	30.5	+ 10.0	- 24.6

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments, month ended.

upswing, followed by the State Program. Ex-Servicepersons claims, below last month and last year, were offset by the other two larger programs. Weeks claimed, weeks compensated and the average weekly benefit amount all declined across the board and in all three programs.

To date this year, $25.7 million have been paid in benefits by the three programs, with $22.5 million (or 87.5 percent) paid from the State Program. The Federal and Ex-Servicepersons Programs paid $2.8 and $.5 million respectively. The Federal Program leads in the average weekly benefit amount to date, at $164 per week. The Ex-Servicepersons and State Programs follow with $155 and $142 per week respectively. Also to date this year, 9,400 persons received benefits for the first time, compared to 11,500 last year through April. On the other hand, 4,700 persons exhausted benefits through April of 1984; whereas there were a thousand more at this time last year.

In addition to the benefits paid from the regular state and federally funded (UCFE and UCX) programs, the Federal Supplemental Compensation Program (FSC) paid $802,529 in April. It also paid $3.6 million so far this year. This program has been in effect nationwide since October, 1982 because of the high level of unemployment.

DISTRICT COLLECTIVE BARGAINING CALENDAR -1984

In the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, including nearby portions of Maryland and Virginia, 43 union contracts covering 58,200 workers will terminate during 1984; 33 of these agreements affect 49,660 workers holding jobs in the District. Both the number of expiring agreements and the number of workers covered by these contracts are down substantially from 1983 with 14 fewer contracts involving one-third the workers. Reflecting the government sector's importance in the District, more than 4 out of every 10 workers covered by expiring contracts during 1984 are Federal or local government employees. Nine agreements cover 11,850 Federal employees, while 4 cover 9,250 District workers. Approximately 6,000 teachers will bargain with the District school board toward an August deadline, while 1,200 firefighters and 1,700 corrections workers face September contract expirations. At the Federal level, major contract expirations will impact employees of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The construction industry also accounted for a substantial proportion of workers under expiring contracts. More than 3,000 pipefitters face August deadlines in two agreements with local mechanical contractors. Other major contract expirations during 1984 will involve 1,650 service workers at the Washington Hospital Center in October, 6,000 members of the Hotel Association of Washington in September, and 1,700 electrical workers at CBS, also in September.

The "1984 Regional Collective Bargaining Calendar" prepared by the Regional Office of BLS details the location, union, employee coverage, and expiration dates of contract terminations in Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C. An additional tabulation lists multi-state agreements. The report can be obtained free of charge from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, P.O. Box 13309, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101.

Contract Expiration History
1981 to 1984 - The District

Year	Agreement	Covered Workers
1981	55	75,200
1982	49	44,950
1983	47	73,300
1984	33	49,650
Total	184	243,100

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of April 1984 increased $15.67. Average Weekly Hours were up .8 of an hour, as Average Hourly Earnings rose 20¢ an hour.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products had the largest increase. Weekly Earnings were up $38.99 as Weekly Hours showed an increase of 2.2 hours. Average Hourly Earnings increased 48¢ an hour. Although there were other contributing factors, overtime at premium pay was the most significant.

The month of April's preliminary data is atypical in that each breakout shows an increase across the board.

LOOKING FOR WELL QUALIFIED WORKERS?

The Job Service has a wide variety of experienced workers ready, able and willing to meet your most pressing manpower needs. These immediately available workers include professionals, technicians, clerks, laborers, and skilled craftsmen. Access to these workers is extremely simple. Call the Job Services at 724-3785. Job Services is now seeking employment opportunities for:

Professional, Technical and Managerial Workers

91	Accountants
17	Auditors
109	Bookkeepers
2	Bookkeeping Machine Operators
46	Programmers (All Types)
178	Computer Operators
1	Chemical Engineer
2	Civil Engineers
7	Electrical Engineers
6	Mechanical Engineers
4	Drafters, Civil
11	Drafter, Architectural
3	Drafters, Electrical
3	Drafters, Electronics
3	Drafters, Structural
15	Electronics Technicians
3	Mechanical-Engineering Technicians

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA

April 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	April 1984	March 1984	April 1983	April 1984	March 1984	April 1983	April 1984	March 1984	April 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	391.49	375.82	369.01	38.8	38.0	38.2	10.09	9.89	9.66
Durable Goods	356.59	342.79	316.57	42.3	41.4	40.9	8.43	8.28	7.74
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	378.89	339.90	328.39	43.5	41.3	41.1	a/8.71	k/8.23	c/7.99
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	374.07	366.32	333.74	42.8	42.3	40.9	a/8.74	b/8.66	8.16
Non-durable Goods	420.93	403.48	410.10	36.1	35.3	36.1	11.66	11.43	11.36
Food & Kindred Products	478.27	461.07	459.20	33.8	32.7	34.5	14.15	14.10	c/13.31
Printing & Publishing	441.60	419.37	425.66	36.8	35.6	36.6	a/12.00j/	11.78	11.63

Total Production Workers	April '84 33,000	March '84 33,400	April '83 30,100

Note: Data reflects revision to 1983 Benchmark.

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
j/ More business other than Seasonal
k Less Business other than Seasonal

4	Chemists
3	Chemical-Laboratory Technician
86	Lawyers
2	General Medical Practitioners
44	Medical Assistants
34	Dental Assistants
3	Medical Laboratory Technicians
6	X-Ray Technicians
22	Nurses
56	Licensed Practical Nurses
5	Pharmacists
5	Sociologists
83	Guidance Counselors
15	Caseworkers
39	College or University, Faculty Members
16	Technical Publications, Writers
60	Public Relations Representatives

Clerical and Sales Workers

308	Administrative Assistants
536	Secretaries
133	Clerk-Typists
409	Stock Clerks
1,205	Cashiers

Craft Workers

88	Automobile Mechanics
16	Diesel Mechanics
8	Aircraft Mechanics
149	Carpenters
68	Bricklayers
28	Pipefitters
36	Plumbers
5	Apprentice Plumbers
16	Carpet Layers
5	Machinists
5	Glaziers
47	Roofers
41	Sheet Metal Workers
92	Cement Masons
55	Electricians
169	Painters

Service Workers

125	Cooks
335	Kitchen Helpers
44	Security Guards

Laborers and Others

631	Construction Workers I
390	Construction Workers II
2,653	Building Maintenance Repairers
30	Electronics Assemblers

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington and Sheryl Ragland.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BEFORE AND AFTER REVISIONS TO MARCH 1983 BENCHMARK LEVELS (000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	March 1983 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Difference
Total	588.4	591.1	0.5
Private	332.9	332.4	-0.2
Manufacturing	14.4	13.4	-6.9
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.0
Construction	9.4	9.9	5.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	25.5	25.3	-0.8
Trade	56.9	58.5	2.8
Wholesale	9.6	10.0	4.2
Retail	47.3	48.5	2.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.7	33.0	-2.1
Services	192.9	192.2	-0.4
Government	255.5	258.7	1.2
Federal	207.1	209.8	1.3
District	43.3	43.3	0.0
State	5.1	5.6	9.8

Washington D.C. SMSA

	March 1983 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Difference
Total	1,610.5	1,593.5	-1.1
Private	1,080.2	1,062.5	-1.6
Manufacturing	62.8	61.5	-2.1
Mining	1.0	1.0	0.0
Construction	67.2	64.7	-3.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	74.0	73.1	-1.2
Trade	303.0	299.4	-1.2
Wholesale	58.3	58.5	0.3
Retail	244.7	240.9	-1.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	92.7	90.6	-2.3
Services	479.5	472.2	-1.5
Government	530.3	531.0	0.1
Federal	346.7	346.7	0.0
State and Local	183.6	184.3	0.4

Technical Note
Measure of Statistical Error

The monthly industry estimates are based on a sample of firms in the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. They are therefore, subject to sampling errors. This is to say that the monthly estimates may differ from a comprehensive employment count (ES 202 Record) if it were available on a timely, monthly basis. Because these sampling errors do occur, the industry estimates are revised annually to reflect new benchmark estimates based on comprehensive counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) records. Table III shows the degree to which the original monthly estimates deviated from the comprehensive employment (ES-202) level for March 1983, our most recent benchmark estimates.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

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7/23/84 S1527-3 A

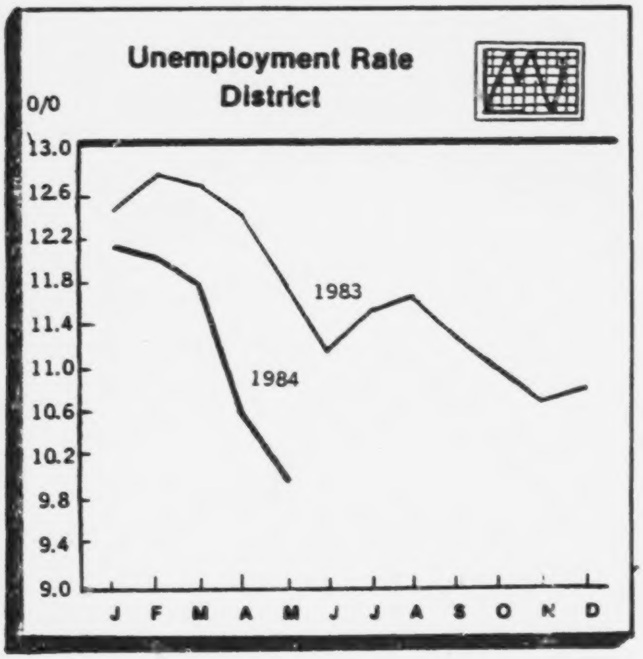
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING,RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR MAY 1984 JULY 13, 1984

UNEMPLOYMENT DECLINE CONTINUES IN THE DISTRICT



During May, the unemployment rate in the District dropped sharply to 9.9 percent from 10.6 percent in April. This was the fourth consecutive monthly decline and the first month since January 1982 (27 consecutive months) that the District's rate has been below double digits.

The monthly decrease in the rate was a result of rising employment and declining unemployment. Unemployment among District residents decreased from 33,300 in April 1984 to 30,700 in May 1984. Conversely, the number of employed District residents increased slightly from 279,800 in April 1984 to 280,600 in May 1984. Nationally, the unadjusted civilian unemployment rate dropped from 7.6 percent in April 1984 to 7.2 percent in May 1984.

Compared to year ago estimates the District's jobless rate is down sharply--from 11.8 percent in May 1983 to 9.9 percent in May 1984. Significant declines in the number of jobless District residents (7,500) was recorded over the year. Since May 1983 joblessness among District residents has fallen 19.6 percent. However, the number of employed City residents is also down substantially. Between May 1983 and May 1984 employment of District residents declined 2.2 percent from 286,800 to 280,600.

Despite the welcome improvement in the unemployment rate the prognosis is one of guarded optimism. The above data shows the lower jobless rate is the result of lower joblessness with no rise

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.,
Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
May 1984

	May b/ 1984	April c/ 1984	May 1983	April 1983	Net Change From	
					April 1984	May 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	311,300	313,100	325,100	325,800	-1,800	-13,800
Total Employment	280,600	279,800	286,800	285,300	800	-6,200
Total Unemployment	30,700	33,300	38,200	40,500	-2,600	-7,500
Unemployment Rate d/	9.9	10.6	11.8	12.4	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,815,500	1,802,400	1,784,800	1,770,900	13,100	30,700
Total Employment	1,744,200	1,729,800	1,694,300	1,675,100	14,400	49,900
Total Unemployment	71,300	72,600	90,500	95,800	-1,300	-19,200
Unemployment Rate d/	3.9	4.0	5.1	5.4	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,504,200	1,489,300	1,459,700	1,445,100	14,900	44,500
Total Employment	1,463,600	1,450,000	1,407,500	1,389,800	13,600	56,100
Total Unemployment	40,600	39,400	52,300	55,300	1,200	-11,700
Unemployment Rate d/	2.7	2.6	3.6	3.8	xxx	xxx

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data
d/ Not seasonally adjusted

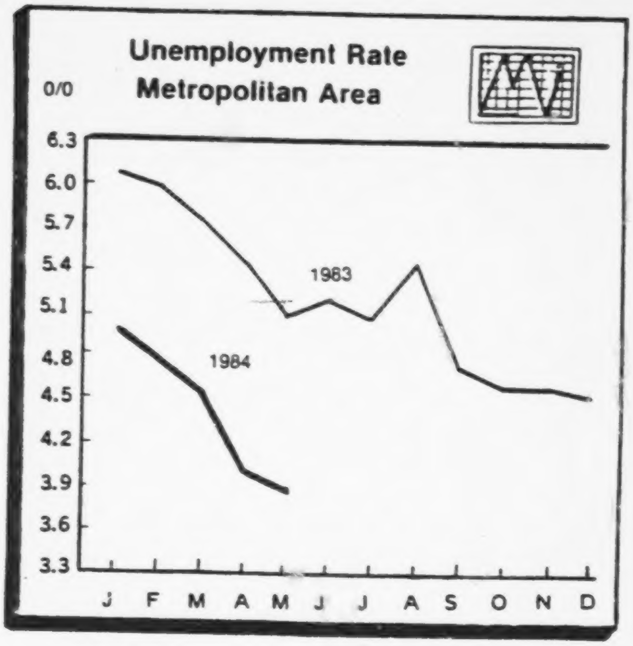
Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

in employment. Unpublished data for the District continues to show that the percent of the 16 and over population working or looking for work is lower in the first five months of 1984 compared to the same period in 1983.

Another economic indicator (employment-population ratio) measuring the economic well being of District residents is down compared to a year ago. Based on preliminary estimates the fall in the employment-population ratio in 1984 is expected to be between 0.6 and 1.4 percentage points. The employment-population ratio measures the fraction of the total population being supported by the employed population. In general a higher employment-population suggests that the population is better off. With two of these three economic indicators falling over the year this suggests that District residents on the whole may be worse off now compared to a year ago, despite the falling unemployment rate. [The two economic indicators that are lower than a year ago are the percent of the 16 and over population working or looking for work and the employment-population ratio].

The employment situation for Area residents improved slightly over the month, while that for suburban residents declined slightly over the month. Between April 1984 and May 1984 the Area unemployment rate dropped from 4.0 percent to 3.9 percent. (The improvement in the rate came as a result of lower unemployment in the District). Area unemployment fell to 71,300 in May 1984, while the level and rate of suburban unemployment increased over the month. In May 1984, the suburban unemployment rate was 2.7 percent, 0.1 percentage point higher than the previous month. Similarly, unemployment among suburban residents rose from 39,400 to 40,600 between April and May 1984. Employment was up over the month in the Area and Suburbs to 1,744,200 and 1,463,600 respectively.

Compared to year ago estimates (May 1983 to May 1984) Area and Suburban employment situations continue to show significant gains. Area joblessness has declined by 19,200 to 71,300 since May 1983, with the jobless rate declining 1.2 percentage points to 3.9 percent. Area employment has made gains totalling 49,900 over the year. The suburban jobless rate has declined by 0.9 percentage point to 2.7 percent as a result of a rise in employment of 3.9 percent and a 29.7 percent drop in total joblessness.



JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The number of jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area rose by 10,000 between April and May of this year. Seventy-six percent (7,600) of those jobs were in the private sector. The largest private sector gains were in Retail Trade (2,600); followed by Construction (1,900) and Services (1,700). Almost all of this growth occurred in suburban jurisdictions. The number of Government jobs rose 2,400 over the month, due to a rise in the number of Federal jobs (3,200) and a decline in the number of State and Local Government jobs (-800). The growth in Federal jobs favored the suburbs.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA May a/ 1984	April b/ 1984	May 1983	METROPOLITAN AREA May a/ 1984	April b/ 1984	May 1983
TOTAL	596.8	596.2	595.8	1,687.1	1,677.1	1,640.6
Total Private Sector	335.8	335.7	339.4	1,150.9	1,143.3	1,105.6
Manufacturing	14.4	14.6	14.2	69.5	69.3	63.4
Food & Kindred Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.4	4.3	4.5
Printing & Publishing	11.6	11.7	11.3	26.6	26.6	24.6
All Other Manufacturing	2.0	2.1	2.1	38.5	38.4	34.3
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Construction	10.5	10.4	10.1	83.0	81.1	73.4
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.1	25.0	25.9	78.4	77.9	75.2
Interstate Railroads	3.1	3.1	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Other Transportation	5.3	5.2	5.0	33.8	33.4	30.5
Communication & Public Utilities	16.7	16.7	17.9	40.6	40.5	40.8
Trade	58.7	58.2	59.2	322.4	319.8	311.6
Wholesale	9.5	9.4 d/	9.9	62.1	62.1 d/	59.6
Retail	49.2	48.8	49.3	260.3	257.7	252.0
General Merchandise	5.9	5.9	5.7	32.4	32.2	31.5
Food	NA	NA	NA	34.5	34.5	33.6
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	29.5	29.2	27.6
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	18.5	18.6	18.8
Eating & Drinking	22.7	22.4	22.9	85.4	84.2	83.5
Other Retail Trade	20.6	20.5	20.7	60.0	59.0	57.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.0	33.9	34.3	95.2	94.5	94.0
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	19.6	19.6	19.4
All Other	26.8	26.7	27.1	75.6	74.9	74.6
Services	193.0	193.5	195.6	501.4	499.7	486.9
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.3	11.3	11.4	24.7	24.4	24.3
Personal Services	3.8	3.8	4.0	19.7	19.9	19.1
Business Services	35.7	35.6	36.6	457.0	455.4	443.5
Health Services	29.2	29.3	29.5	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	18.9	18.9	18.5	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	31.8	32.8	32.7	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.7	28.7	29.0	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	33.6	33.1	33.9	NA	NA	NA
Government	261.0	260.5	256.4	536.2	533.8	535.0
Federal Government	212.1	211.6	208.1	355.4	352.2	350.4
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	180.8	181.6	184.6
D.C. Government	43.7	43.7	43.1	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

d/Strike over

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part c the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Over the year (May 1984 compared to May 1983) the number of jobs in the Area increased by 46,500. Ninety-seven percent of those jobs were in the private sector. The largest gains occurred in Services (14,500); Wholesale and Retail Trade (10,800); and Construction (9,600). The number of Government jobs rose by 1,200 over the year. Declines in State and Local Government (3,800) were more than offset by an increase in the number of Federal jobs (5,000). Still, the number of Federal jobs in May 1984 was 14,100 fewer than in May 1980.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased for the fourth consecutive month between April and May of this year. The over the month rise was the smallest since February 1984, however. The net increase in the private sector was 100 jobs, reflecting a gain of 500 jobs in Wholesale and Retail Trade, a loss of 500 jobs in Services, and marginal gains and losses in other industries. An increase of 500 Government jobs reflects gains in Federal employment in the District.

Over the year (May 1984 compared to May 1983) the number of District jobs grew by 1,000. As was the case in April, job growth was limited to the public sector. The number of private sector jobs declined in over the year comparisons for the third consective month. From May 1983 to May 1984, the number of private sector jobs declined by 3,600. The only private sector industry to post a net increase was Construction (400). On the other hand, the number of public sector jobs increased by 4,600-- 4,000 Federal jobs and 600 District Government jobs. Nevertheless, there were 17,100 fewer Federal jobs in the District in May 1984 than in May 1980.

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

Mirrowing a national trend, job growth in Washington's suburban jurisdictions substantially outpaced job growth in the City--600 jobs compared to 9,400 jobs--between April and May of this year. Eighty percent of those jobs were in the private sector. The largest gains were in Services (2,200 jobs); Wholesale and Retail Trade (2,100 jobs); and Construction (1,800 jobs). Public sector gains were limited to Federal jobs (2,700), as the number of State and Local Government jobs declined by 800 over the month.

Over the year (May 1984 compared to May 1983) the number of jobs in suburban jurisdictions spiralled upward to 1,090,300--an increase of 45,500 jobs. Pronounced gains in the private sector (48,900) more than compensated for retrenchment in the public sector. The exuberant performance in the private sector was led by vigorous

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Office of the Deputy Mayor
for Economic Development
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The UDAG Program

As a vehicle for development, a UDAG is a federally funded tool designed to stimulate economic revitalization and community development through public/private ventures. Through the UDAG program, an average of 15 to 20 percent of a project's cost can be financed by a low interest government loan, with remaining funds coming from the private sector. Projects requiring a smaller percentage of government funding are usually more favored.

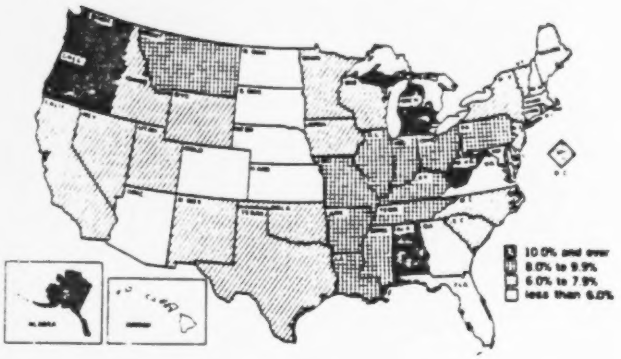
UDAG dollars have assisted in the successful development of shopping malls, hotels, industrial plants, residential housing, and mixed-use structures. UDAGs can be used to provide gap financing for site improvements, providing infrastructure, rehabilitation, and other specific uses.

Only cities can apply to the UDAG program. Developers can apply for UDAG funding through the Office of Business and Economic Development, which is the recipient of all District UDAGs.

For further information, contact the Office of Business and Economic Development at 727-6600.

advances in the Services industry (17,100 jobs); Wholesale and Retail Trade (11,300 jobs); and Construction (9,200 jobs). In the public sector, the continued erosion of State and Local Government jobs more than offset gains in the number of Federal jobs. State and Local Goverment jobs declined by 4,400 over the year, while the Federal work force grew by 1,000.

Unemployment Rates by State, April 1984



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES[1] IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In April 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 234 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.0 percent unemployment rate had the 17th lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Dallas-Ft. Worth (3.9 percent) had a lower unemployment rate.

However, when the District proper (with an April preliminary unemployment rate of 10.7 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the fifth highest unemployment rate, exceeded only by West Virginia (14.9 percent); Alaska (11.8 percent); Alabama (11.0 percent); and Michigan (11.0 percent). Nebraska, with 4.1 percent, had the lowest rate among the states. Except for Alaska, all states experienced lower unemployment rates when compared to April of the previous year. Seven states and the District of Columbia were still experiencing double digit unemployment rates. On average, unemployment rates among the states have declined 2.6 percentage points over the year, whereas the District's rate has fallen only 1.7 percentage points over the same period. In Virginia and Maryland the unemployment rate was 4.3 and 5.1 percent, respectively.

In comparison with 22 selected central cities, the District had the eighth highest unemployment rate in April 1984,

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at 10.7 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 23 cities was 8.4 percent. Gary Indiana (21.7 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (4.4 percent) had the lowest. Each of these cities experienced a lower unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

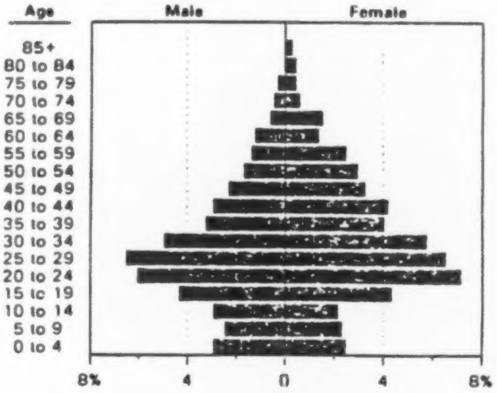
	City	April 1984	April 1983
1.	Gary, IN	21.7	25.9
2.	Cleveland, OH	14.0	17.1
3.	Birmingham, AL	13.6	16.9
4.	Dayton, OH	12.6	16.2
5.	Buffalo, NY	11.7	18.4
6.	Newark, NJ	11.6	13.1
7.	Pittsburgh, PA	10.7	12.6
8.	Dist. of Columbia	10.7	12.4
9.	Cincinnati, OH	10.3	13.0
10.	Chicago, IL	9.5	11.3
11.	Columbus, OH	8.7	10.2
12.	Miami, FL	8.2	12.0
13.	Los Angeles, CA	8.2	10.9
14.	Milwaukee, WI	7.9	14.1
15.	Houston, TX	7.9	10.5
16.	New York, NY	7.7	9.2
17.	Philadelphia, PA	7.6	9.6
18.	New Orleans, LA	7.5	9.9
19.	Salt Lake City, UT	7.0	10.9
20.	Baltimore, MD	7.0	9.7
21.	Atlanta, GA	7.0	8.8
22.	Boston, MA	5.8	7.6
23.	Dallas, TX	4.4	5.9

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

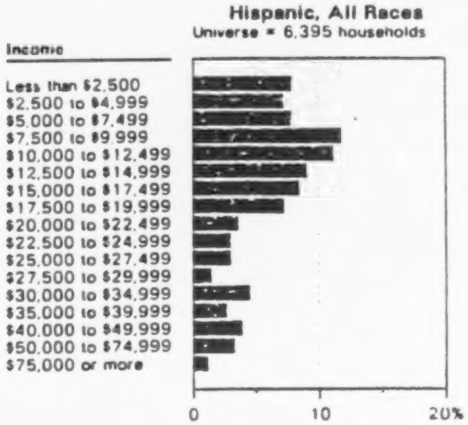
A PROFILE OF THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY FROM THE 1980 CENSUS

Hispanic residents accounted for 17,777 persons in the 1980 Census of the District of Columbia, 2.8 percent of the total population. For the nation, 6.4 percent of the population was Hispanic. The Hispanic population in the District included 7,902 White Hispanics; 3,562 Black Hispanics; and 6,313 Hispanics of other races. Of these Hispanics, 17.6 percent were of Mexican origin, 8.4 percent were Puerto Rican, 3.9 percent Cuban and 70.1 percent of other Hispanic origins. Among male Hispanics, the median age was 27.9 years and for females, 31.2 years.

Hispanic Population, All Races
Universe = 17,777 persons



According to the Census, only 4,484 of the 17,777 Hispanics spoke only English at home, as compared to 12,292 who used a language other than English. Of this group, 8,986 reported they spoke English "well" and 3,306 spoke English "poorly" or " not at all". This was 19.7 percent of the District's Hispanic population over 5 years of age. The median educational level of 10,991 Hispanics 25 years or older was 12.5 years of education compared to 12.7 years for District residents as a whole. However, 39.9 of the Hispanics percent had not graduated from high school. This compares to 32.9 percent for all residents. In 1980, 15.9 percent of Hispanic families lived below the poverty level vs 15.1 percent city-wide and constituted 19.3 percent of all Hispanic persons vs 18.6 city-wide.



The 1980 labor force participation rate for Hispanics was a high 72.7 percent vs a city-wide average of 63.9 percent. There were 10,664 Hispanics 16 years or older officially counted as in the civilian labor force (3.3 percent of all D.C. residents working or seeking work) of whom, 10,007 were employed (3.4 percent of all employed residents). Unemployed Hispanics numbered 657, giving Hispanics as a group an unemployment rate in April 1980 of 6.2 percent as compared to an overall city rate of 6.8 percent. The unemployment rate of Hispanic youth in 1980 was 10.1 percent. Some 3,888 Hispanics 16 years of age or older were not in the labor force (67 were in institutions).

Of the 10,007 working Hispanics:

12.8% were Executives, Administrative or Managerial Employees
12.3% were Professionals
3.4% were Technicians
5.0% were Sales Workers
17.2% were Administrative or Clerical Workers
36.0% were Service Workers (vs 17.5% for the total working population)

Of the working Hispanic residents, 6,975 worked in the city and 3,032 outside the District.

The above special Census tabulations were compiled for the U.S Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory of the University of California.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

Initial claims for benefits from all regular unemployment insurance programs operating in the District of Columbia totalled 3,270 in May--a slight (3.3 percent) increase from last month, and 2.7 percent increase from the same period last year. The City paid $6.3 million in benefits to 11,545 recipients, covering 44,100 weeks of compensation. This experience was slightly higher than the $6.0 million paid in April, for 41,900 weeks. The payments and weeks compensated are 24 and 23 percents respectively below May of last year.

To date this year, 17,930 initial claims have been taken, 222,930 weeks compensated, and $32.1 million paid in regular benefits by the City. Persons receiving benefits for the first time numbered 11,490, while those exhausting benefits were at 5,950 through May.

The rise in claims taking in May is attributable to activity in the State program, where there were 120 more claimants than last month. An appeals decision to pay Greyhound employees from a fall labor dispute is the primary factor in the increase. Both the Federal and Ex-Servicepersons Programs had ten percent fewer claims than last month. The State program was also in the forefront of the increased number of weeks compensated (+2,230) followed by 30 in the Ex-Servicepersons program. Federal recipients had 70 fewer weeks than last month. The influx of labor disputees had a direct impact upon the State program increase in weeks compensated.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
May, 1984

	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	% Change From April 1984	% Change From May 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,974	2,851	2,905	+ 4.3	+ 2.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	42,312	39,875	52,781	+ 6.1	- 19.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	39,526	37,291	51,224	+ 6.0	- 22.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,566,050	$5,259,031	$7,408,141	+ 5.8	- 24.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$140.82	$141.03	$144.62	- 0.1	- 2.6
Number of First Payments	1,883	1,596	1,753	+ 18.0	+ 7.4
Number of Final Payments	1,130	1,100	1,282	+ 2.7	- 11.9
Total Beneficiaries	10,335	10,526	13,382	- 1.8	- 22.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.0	23.4	29.2	- 10.3	- 28.1
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	238	265	188	- 10.2	+ 26.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,094	4,093	4,745	0.0	- 13.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,893	3,959	4,768	- 1.7	- 18.4
Total Benefits Paid	$644,424	$663,797	$ 790,142	- 2.9	- 18.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$165.53	$167.67	$165.72	- 1.3	- 0.1
Number of First Payments	153	175	153	- 12.6	0.0
Number of Final Payments	136	159	135	- 14.5	+ 0.7
Total Beneficiaries	1,027	1,125	1,248	- 8.7	- 17.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	25.4	22.6	31.2	+ 12.4	- 18.6
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	54	60	70	- 10.0	- 22.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	890	927	1,183	- 4.0	- 24.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	657	630	876	+ 4.3	- 25.0
Total Benefits Paid	$103.678	$ 96,343	$135,703	+ 7.6	- 23.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$157.81	$152.93	$154.91	+ 3.2	+ 1.9
Number of First Payments	54	46	63	+ 17.4	- 14.3
Number of Final Payments	0	0	24	0.0	- 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	183	189	255	- 3.2	- 28.2
Average Weeks of Duration d/	12.2	13.7	13.9	- 10.9	- 12.2
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,266	3,176	3,163	+ 2.8	+ 3.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	47,296	44,895	58,709	+ 5.3	- 19.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	44,076	41,880	56,868	+ 5.2	- 22.5
Total Benefits Paid	$6,314,152	$6,019,171	$ 8,333,986	+ 4.9	- 24.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.26	$143.72	$146.55	- 0.3	- 2.2
Number of First Payments	2,090	1,817	1,969	+ 15.0	+ 6.1
Number of Final Payments	1,266	1,259	1,441	+ 0.6	- 12.1
Total Beneficiaries	11,545	11,840	14,885	- 2.5	- 22.4
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.1	23.0	28.9	- 8.3	- 27.0

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments, month ended.

Likewise, benefits paid mirror the weeks compensated in the programs mentioned above. The State program has paid $28.0 million to eligible recipients this year through May, covering 214,000 weeks of compensated joblessness. Through May of last year, the comparable figure were $40.0 million and 277,750 weeks.

The Federal and Ex-Servicepersons programs outlayed $2.4 million and $.6 million, respectively, during the calendar year through May 1984.

WAGE INCREASES IN THE AREA WERE MODERATE OVER THE PAST YEAR

Recently the Bureau of Labor Statistics released their Annual Wage Survey for the Washington Metropolitan Area. The Bureau surveyed four classes of workers: office clerical; electronic data processing; skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. Between March 1983 and March 1984 increases ranged from 0.6 percent for unskilled plant workers to 7.2 percent for clerical workers. During this same period the Washington CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers increased only 4.6 percent. As a result clerical workers, data processing workers and maintenance workers all received increases in real earnings.

Among the workers surveyed the highest paid occupations were electronic data processing which was lead by class III system analysts who earned $632.00 per week, up 4.0 percent from March of 1983. Secretaries averaged $351.00 per week--a 6.0 percent increase. Word processors, included in the study for the first time, average $296.00 per week. Among clerical workers, stenographers were the highest paid at $401.50 per week, while file clerks, switch board operators, messengers and key entry operators had average salaries ranging from $220.00 to $248.00 per week.

Among skilled maintenance workers, motor vehicle mechanics earned the highest hourly wages--$12.74 per hour. Janitors, the most heavily populated occupation, averaged $3.99 an hour. Over-the-year changes in average earnings and prices are shown below:

Worker Group	March 1983 to March 1984
% Change in earnings for -	
Office Clerical	7.2
Electronic data processing	5.8
Skilled maintenance	6.6
Unskilled plant workers	0.6
% Change in consumer prices in -	
The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical workers	4.6

SOURCE: BLS-Regional Office
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Copies of the Washington D.C. Area Wage Survey may be obtained by sending $4.00 (payable to the Superintendent of Documents) to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, P.O. Box 13309 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of May 1984 was up $5.73. Average Weekly Hours rose 0.3 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings increased 26¢ an hour.

Again this month Stone, Clay and Glass Products showed the largest overall rise. Weekly Earnings were up $6.14 with Hourly Earnings showing an increase of 0.4 of an hour. Hourly Earnings rose 6¢ an hour. As with last month's data overtime at premium pay was the major cause.

C E S

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

EMPLOYMENT

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

Is your firm considered when mega-buck decisions are made by national and local governments or large corporations and financial institutions?

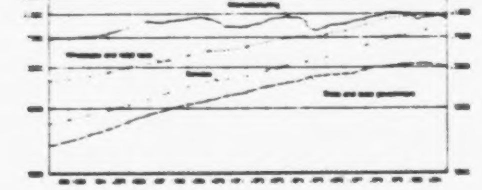
One of the most important national and local economic statistical series is employment by industry. These important data are used by a variety of governmentand private sector decision makers in allocating scarce financial resources. The employment data are derived from aspecial Bureau of Labor Statistics survey commonly called Current Employment Statistics (CES) or simply the 790 survey. The Department of Employment Services cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting information from District firms, businesses and institutions.

Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)



The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Bargains on Youth Jobs

COULD YOU use some extra help around your office this summer? Uncle Sam has a deal for you. For as little as 50 cents an hour, you can hire a needy teen-ager. Help that cheap you can't afford to pass up.

This unparalleled bargain is brought to you courtesy of the federal government's Targeted Jobs Tax Credit, now improved to provide still larger subsidies to employers who hire low-income 16- and 17-year-olds during the summer months. The tax credit will provide a rebate of 85 percent of total wages paid to newly hired youths for up to 90 days of work between May 1 and Sept. 15. With the minimum wage as low as $3.35 an hour (the lowest value in inflation-adjusted dollars it has had in many years), the net cost to the employer can be as low as 50 cents an hour.

The Summer Jobs for Youth campaign—sponsored by area chambers of commerce, public employment services, Private Industry Councils and the Greater Washington Board of Trade—is helping to make it easy for local employers to take advantage of the jobs tax credit as well as other summer job promotion efforts. If you're interested in hiring an eligible teen-ager, contact your local public employment service or call the special campaign telephone number (296-JOBS) for further information.

If you don't have a job to offer but would like to help out another way, you can make a tax-deductible contribution to the National Capital Area Foundation, which will give the money to the five Washington-area Private Industry Councils that coordinate local job training programs. They'll use the money to help small and minority businesses in the area take on more youthful workers.

Remember that while the job market is generally in much better shape than it was a year ago, the job situation for teen-agers, especially black teen-agers, has hardly improved at all. One out of five teen-agers still can't find work, and among black teen-agers the unemployment rate still exceeds 45 percent. When school lets out this summer, the competition for jobs will get still tougher. These kids need a helping hand.

To list a job with The District of Columbia Summer Youth Employment Program, call Sarah Smith, (202) 639-1597.

(Reprinted from The Washington Post, May 1, 1984)

The most significant decrease occurred in Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies. Weekly Earning were down $10.20, as Weekly Hours dropped 0.4 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings were down 16¢ an hour. Less overtime being worked in the industry was the main cause of the decrease.

Please note that Non-Durable Goods shows an increase from last months data, although the two line items broken out under it show a decrease. There is no published line item for all other non-durables. The all other category was responsible for the increase in the Total Non-Durable Goods figures.

WASHINGTON, D.C. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMER (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C., Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.2 percent to 305.7 (1967=100) during the 2 months ended in May 1984. For the 12-month period ended in May 1984, the CPI-U rose 4.3 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers also rose 0.2 percent from March to May. The May level of 308.9 (1967=100) was 3.7 percent higher than in May 1983.

The 0.2 percent increase in the CPI-U from March to May compares with an advance of 0.5 percent for the 2 months ended in March. Substantial increase in the transportation and apparel indexes were partially offset by lower food and housing costs.

The Transportation index rose 1.4 percent, reflecting higher costs for used cars, new vehicles, and automobile insurance. The cost of public transportation also increased, due to higher fares for air and intercity bus travel.

The apparel index rose 3.3 percent from March to May. Higher prices were recorded for women's and men's apparel, boys' and girls' footwear, and jewelry. Charges for apparel were significantly higher.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
May 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	396.52	390.79	373.04	38.1	37.8	38.3	10.49	10.23	9.74
Durable Goods	354.03	356.54	328.36	41.7	41.7	41.2	8.49	8.55	7.97
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	386.30	380.16	356.12	43.6	43.2	42.7	a/8.86	a/8.80	a/8.34
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	363.13	373.33	339.86	41.5	41.9	40.8	8.75	a/8.91	j/8.33
Non-durable Goods	430.28	418.90	407.88	34.7	35.5	36.0	12.40	11.80	11.33
Food & Kindred Products	479.11	478.27	469.75	34.1	33.8	34.9	l/14.05	14.15	a/13.46j/
Printing & Publishing	454.31	439.20	421.58	37.3	36.0	36.5	12.18	a/12.20j/	11.55

Total Production Workers	May '84	April '84	May '83
	32,400	32,600	30,200

Note: Data reflects revision to 1983 Benchmark.

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
j/ More business other than Seasonal
l/ Longer Work Week

The index for food and beverages declined 0.8 percent during the 2 months ended in May. Prices of grocery store foods dropped 1.6 percent, mainly as a result of price decreases for fresh fruits and vegetables, meats and fish. On the other hand, prices of food consumed away from home rose 0.6 percent, and prices of alcoholic beverages rose 0.3 percent.

Housing costs declined 0.3 percent. Shelter costs declined 1.4 percent with homeowners' costs and renters' costs decreasing 1.5 and 1.3 percent, respectively. Lower costs were recorded for natural gas and fuel oil. On the other hand, housefurnishings and operations costs rose 3.4 percent, as many furniture items returned to regular prices from sales.

Among other categories of consumer spending, medical care costs rose 0.7 percent. Prices were also higher for toilet goods, mens' haircuts, and other personal expenses. Entertainment costs, however, declined 1.3 percent.

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

Job Service

Successful businesses need success oriented employees.

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

Employer Services Center ____________ 639-1601

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	March 1984	Percent Change	
		Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS........................	305.7	0.2	4.3
Food & Beverage.................	303.4	- .8	1.6
Housing..........................	317.5	- .3	4.6
Apparel & Upkeep................	214.5	3.3	1.8
Transportation..................	303.7	1.4	5.1
Medical Care....................	396.3	.7	7.0
Entertainment...................	235.3	- 1.3	6.7
Other Goods & Services..........	300.0	.6	7.3
Special Index:			
Energy 2/......................	160.1	.3	5.1

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table Prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.

LOOKING FOR WELL QUALIFIED WORKERS?

The Job Service has a wide variety of experienced workers ready, able and willing to meet your most pressing manpower needs. These immediately available workers include professionals, technicians, clerks, laborers, and skilled craftsmen. Access to these workers is extremely simple. Call the Job Service at 724-3785. The job Service is now seeking employment opportunities for:

Professional, Technical and Managerial Workers

100	Accountants
16	Auditors
114	Bookkeepers
13	Bookkeeping Machine Operators
194	Computer Operators
55	Programmers (All Types)
1	Chemical Engineer
2	Civil Engineers
9	Drafters, Architectural
6	Electrical Engineers
3	Drafters, Civil
3	Drafters, Electrical
4	Drafters, Electronics
2	Drafters, Structural
16	Electronics Technicians
3	Mechanical-Engineering Technicians
5	Chemists
3	Chemical-Laboratory Technician
84	Lawyers
2	General Medical Practitioners
45	Medical Assistants
33	Dental Assistants
22	Medical Laboratory Technicians
7	X-Ray Technicians
22	Nurses
63	Licensed Practical Nurses
6	Pharmacists
5	Sociologists
94	Guidance Counselors
13	Social Group Workers
48	College or University Faculty Members
16	Technical Publications, Writers

Clerical and Sales Workers

535	Secretaries
1,455	Clerk-Typists
417	Stock Clerks
1,177	Cashiers

Craft Workers

94	Automobile Mechanics
17	Diesel Mechanics
4	Aircraft Mechanics
5	Machinists
148	Carpenters
73	Bricklayers
33	Pipefitters
49	Plumbers
2	Apprentice Plumbers
16	Carpet Layers
6	Glaziers
45	Roofers
39	Sheet Metal Workers
83	Cement Masons
58	Electricians
154	Painters

Service Workers

42	Chefs
784	Cooks (All Types)
339	Kitchen Helpers
46	Security Guards

Laborers and Others

620	Construction Workers I
368	Construction Workers II
2,607	Building Maintenance Workers
26	Electronics Assemblers

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERV.
SRI
4520 EAST WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA, MD. 20814

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

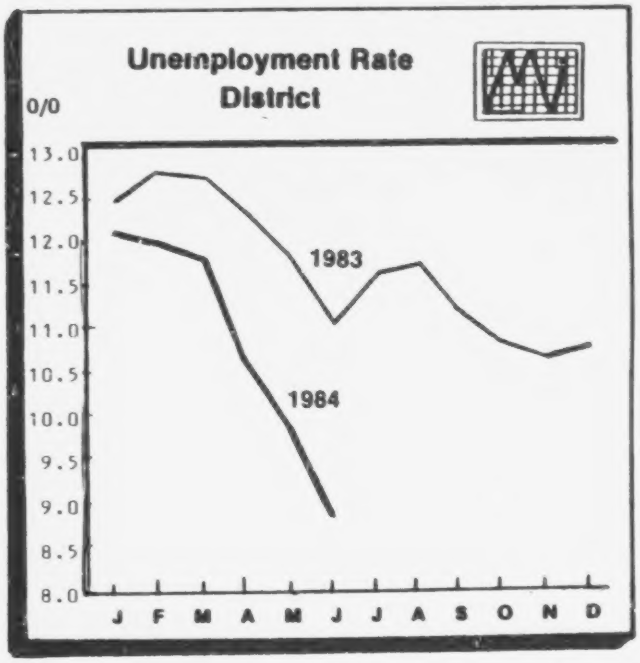
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE LOWEST SINCE 1981

Data for June 1984

August 10, 1984



After declining slightly during the first two months of 1984, the District's unemployment rate dropped sharply for the third consecutive month. Between May 1984 and June 1984, the District's unemployment rate declined from 9.8 percent to 8.9 percent. [This is the second consecutive month that the District's unemployment rate has been below double digit figures in 1984]. Employment which had been gradually declining during the year increased a strong 2.3 percent during June 1984. Between May and June employment among District residents jumped from 280,500 to 286,800. The higher levels of employment in June reflect primarily college students, high school graduates, and other secondary and seasonal workers entering the labor force and obtaining largely seasonal employment. Unemployment among District residents continues to decline significantly during 1984. Over the month the number of unemployed District residents plunged from 30,600 in May to 27,900 in June. Nationally, the unadjusted civilian unemployment rate rose from 7.2 percent in May 1984 to 7.4 percent in June 1984.

Compared to year ago estimates (June 1983 to June 1984) the jobless rate in the District is down significantly. Since June 1983, the jobless rate in the District has dropped 2.2 percentage points. Declines in the number of jobless District residents continues to be the primary force behind the lower jobless rates. Since June 1983, total joblessness in the District has declined 22.7 percent. [In June 1983, total joblessness among District residents was 36,100 compared to the current level of 27,900]. Contrary to over the year increases in employment in the Metropolitan Area and Nation, employment among District residents is lower than a

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry Jr.
Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
June 1984

	June b/ 1984	May c/ 1984	June 1983	May 1983	Net Change From	
					May 1984	June 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	314,700	311,100	325,600	325,100	3,600	-10,900
Total Employment	286,800	280,500	289,500	286,800	6,300	-2,700
Total Unemployment	27,900	30,600	36,100	38,200	-2,700	-8,200
Unemployment Rate d/	8.9	9.8	11.1	11.8	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,857,000	1,817,500	1,808,300	1,784,800	39,500	48,700
Total Employment	1,780,700	1,746,200	1,715,300	1,694,300	34,500	65,400
Total Unemployment	76,400	71,400	93,000	90,500	5,000	-16,600
Unemployment Rate d/	4.1	3.9	5.1	5.1	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,542,300	1,506,400	1,482,700	1,459,700	35,900	59,600
Total Employment	1,493,900	1,465,700	1,425,800	1,407,500	28,200	68,100
Total Unemployment	48,400	48,800	56,900	52,300	7,600	- 8,500
Unemployment Rate d/	3.1	2.7	3.8	3.6	xxx	xxx

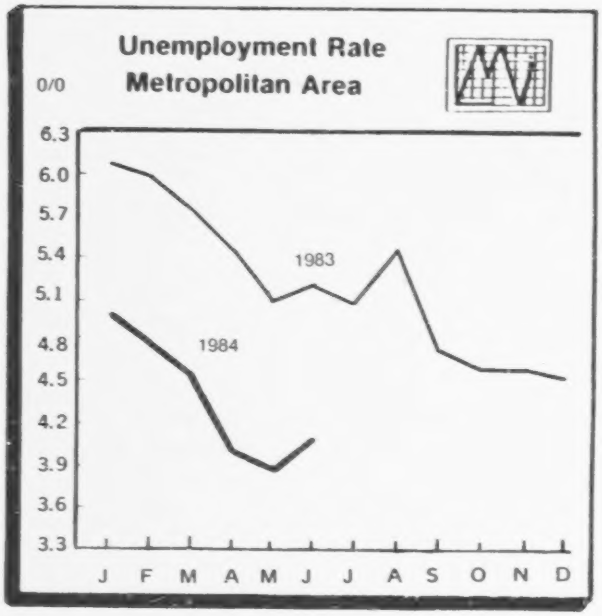
a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data
d/ Not seasonally adjusted

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

year ago. Between June 1983 and June 1984 the number of employed District residents has fallen from 289,500 to 286,800. The Nation's unadjusted jobless rate has declined from 10.2 percent in June 1983 to 7.4 percent in June 1984.

As recent college and high school graduates and other secondary and seasonal workers entered the labor force, the employment situations of Area and Suburban residents declined over the month. With the seasonal influx of these individuals, the Area unemployment rate increased from 3.9 percent in May 1984 to 4.1 percent in June 1984. Similarly, the Suburban unemployment rate rose from 2.7 percent to 3.1 percent between May and June 1984. [The rise in the jobless rate over the month can be attributed solely to increased joblessness among Suburban residents]. Between May and June of this year Area unemployment increased from 71,400 to 76,400, while Suburban unemployment jumped from 40,800 to 48,400 over the month. As a result of primarily seasonal hiring, employment among Area and Suburban residents was up by 34,500 and 28,200, respectively between May and June. Despite these rather large relative gains in employment of 2.0 percent for Area residents and 1.9 percent for Suburban residents over the month, the increases in unemployment were able to negate these positve employment gains. Given the rises in the levels of unemployment of 7.0 percent for Area residents and 18.6 percent for Suburban residents their unemployment rates rose 0.2 and 0.4 percentage point respectively.

Since June 1983 the employment situations of Area and Suburban residents have improved substantially. Employment among Area residents expanded from 1,715,300 in June 1983 to 1,780,700 in June 1984. Unemployment among Area residents fell from 93,000 to 76,400 over the year. As a result of these strong gains in employment and significant declines in joblessness over the year Area and Suburban jobless rates plunged 1.0 and 0.7 percentage points respectively.



JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The number of jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area rose by 20,900 between May and June of this year. Seventy-three percent of this growth occurred in suburban jurisdicitons. This vigorous advance reflects a seasonal upsurge in employment. Private sector growth continues to forge ahead, providing 85 percent of the new jobs. Sustained growth in the Services industry along with seasonal increases in Construction and Wholesale/Retail Trade promoted larger gains in the private sector. Job growth in these industries was 6,500, 3,700, and 3,500 respectively.

In the public sector, federal employment continues to bounce back after record declines in 1982. The May-June rise (6,100 jobs) marks the fourth consecutive over the month increase. Reflecting seasonal declines in state-operated educational institutions,

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	June a/ 1984	May b/ 1984	June 1983	June a/ 1984	May b/ 1984	June 1983
TOTAL	601.3	595.6	599.8	1,710.4	1,689.5	1,655.5
Total Private Sector	337.6	335.8	338.6	1,169.7	1,151.9	1,122.8
Manufacturing	14.5	14.4	14.2	70.0	69.3	64.1
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.8	0.8	4.3	4.3	4.6
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.6	11.3	26.5	26.4	24.7
All Other Manufacturing	2.1	2.0	2.1	39.2	38.6	34.8
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Construction	10.7	10.5	10.1	86.7	83.0	77.3
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.3	25.1	26.1	79.7	78.4	76.6
Interstate Railroads	3.1	3.1	3.0	4.1	4.1	3.9
Other Transportation	5.4	5.3	5.1	34.7	33.9	31.4
Communication & Public Utilities	16.8	16.7	18.0	40.9	40.4	41.3
Trade	59.4	58.7	60.0	326.4	322.9	315.7
Wholesale	9.5	9.5	9.9	62.9	62.2	60.1
Retail	49.9	49.2	50.1	263.5	260.7	255.6
General Merchandise	5.9	5.9	5.9	32.9	32.5	32.5
Food	NA	NA	NA	35.4	34.5	33.7
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	29.9	29.5	28.0
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	18.8	18.8	19.0
Eating & Drinking	23.1	22.7	23.3	86.4	85.5	84.6
Other Retail Trade	20.9	20.6	20.9	60.1	59.9	57.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.4	34.0	34.7	97.2	95.2	95.9
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	19.9	19.7	19.7
All Other	27.2	26.8	27.5	77.3	75.5	76.2
Services	193.2	193.0	193.4	508.6	502.1	492.1
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.4	11.3	11.1	25.0	24.6	24.5
Personal Services	3.8	3.8	4.0	19.8	19.8	19.1
Business Services	36.1	35.7	36.3	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.1	29.2	29.3	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	19.6	18.9	19.1	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	31.0	31.9	30.9	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.6	28.6	28.8	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	33.6	33.6	33.9	463.8	457.7	448.5
Government	263.7	259.8	261.2	540.7	537.6	532.7
Federal Government	214.8	210.9	212.5	362.3	356.2	356.4
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	178.4	181.4	176.3
D.C. Government	43.7	43.7	43.5	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

the number of State and Local Government jobs dropped by 3,000 over the month.

Over the year (June 1984 compared to June 1983) the number of Area jobs increased by 54,900. This forward thrust reflects pronounced gains in the private sector which accounted for 85 percent of total growth. The economic recovery is exerting strong upward pressures in the Services, Wholesale/Retail Trade, and Construction industries, where the number of jobs rose by 16,500, 10,700 and 9,400 jobs, respectively. The rise in the number of Manufacturing jobs (5,900) is also encouraging.

The public sector continues to show positive movement, supported by renewed strength in the Federal sector, where the number of jobs rose by 5,900 over the year. Overall the number of Government jobs increased by 8,000 including 2,100 State and Local Government jobs. Despite recent advances, however, the number of Government jobs in June 1984 was 27,000 fewer than in June 1980.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Reflecting a seasonal upswing in employment, the number of jobs in the District of Columbia rose one percent (5,700 jobs) between May and June of this year. Approximately 68 percent of the net increase in jobs was in the Federal Government, marking the fourth consecutive over-the-month increase in the number of federal jobs. The numbers of District and Local Government jobs were stable over the month.

Private sector gains (1,800 jobs) were diffused among the entire spectrum of private sector industries, though only marginal gains were experienced in all but Wholesale and Retail Trade (700 jobs). June's rise marked the fifth consecutive month of increases in the Retail Trade sector and the private sector, as well.

Over the year (June 1984 compared to June 1983) the number of District jobs rose by 1,500. As was the case in March, April, and May, job growth was limited to the public sector. The number of private sector jobs declined in over the year comparisons for the fourth consecutive month. From June 1983 to June 1984, the number of private sector jobs declined by 1,000. The only private sector industries to post net increases were Construction (600 jobs) and Manufacturing (300 jobs).

On the upside, public sector gains (2,500 jobs) more than offset private sector losses over the year, marking the tenth consecutive month of over the year increases. Ninety-two percent (2,300) of the net increase in Government jobs was in the Federal sector. Nevertheless, there were 23,200 fewer Government jobs in June 1984 than in June 1979 in the District.

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

Job growth in Washington's suburban jurisdictions is characterized by exuberant, sustained growth. The number of suburban jobs increased by 15,200

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

Job Service

Successful businesses need success oriented employees.

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

Employer Services Center ______ 639-1601

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

PROGRAM PURPOSE:	Provides financial incentive for employers to hire persons considered hard-to-employ.
ADMINISTERING AGENCY:	D.C. Department of Employment Services (DOES).
TAX BENEFITS:	A tax credit amounting to 50% of first-year wages up to $6,000 per employee and 25% of second-year wages up to the same amount. This means a maximum allowable credit of $3,000 per employee the first year, and $1,500 the second year.
ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS:	Employers must select workers from the following target groups: • Recipients of Federal Supplementary Security Income (SSI) cash assistance. • 18-24 year old youth from disadvantaged families. • Handicapped persons referred through Vocational Rehabilitation or Veterans Administration Programs. • Vietnam-era veterans who are economically disadvantaged. • 16-19 year old economically disadvantaged youth who participate in an approved cooperative education program. • Recipients of state or local general assistance for more than thirty days. • Economically disadvantaged ex-offenders (felons) hired within 5 years of release or date of conviction, whichever is more recent. • Participants in the Work Incentive (WIN) Program and recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Childen (AFDC). • Economically disadvantaged youth, 16-19, who begin work in an unsubsidized summer job for any 90-day period between May 1 and September 15 and who have not previously worked for the employer. Employers are eligible for a tax credit of 85% of the wages up to $3,000.
OTHER CONDITIONS:	To receive the tax credit, certification by DOES must be received or requested in writing on the day, or before, the employee begins work.
FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:	Contact Joanne Henderson, Office of Job Service, at 639-1661. Contact Sarah Smith, 639-1574, for summer workers.

Department of
Employment Services

Government of the
District of Columbia

Marion Barry, Jr.,
Mayor
1984

C E S

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

EMPLOYMENT

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

Is your firm considered when mega-buck decisions are made by national and local governments or large corporations and financial institutions?

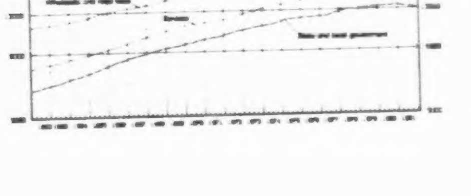
One of the most important national and local economic statistical series is employment by industry. These important data are used by a variety of governmentand private sector decision makers in allocating scarce financial resources. The employment data are derived from aspecial Bureau of Labor Statistics survey commonly called Current Employment Statistics (CES) or simply the 790 survey. The Department of Employment Services cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting information from District firms, businesses and institutions.

Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)



between May and June of this year. The private sector is the sustaining force in suburban job growth, increasing by 16,000 over the month, while the number of public sector jobs declined by 800. Private sector growth was led by Services (6,300 jobs); Construction (3,500 jobs); and Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,800).

In the public sector, an increase of 2,200 Federal jobs was not sufficient to offset a seasonal decline of 3,000 jobs in State and Local Government.

Over the year (June 1984 compared to June 1983) suburban job growth was rampant. The number of jobs rose by 53,400, or 5.1 percent. In a display of renewed vigor, the number of private sector jobs increased by 47,900, or 6.1 percent. The vigorous advance was fueled by pronounced gains in Services (16,700 jobs); Wholesale and Retail Trade (11,300 jobs); and Construction (8,800 jobs).

In the public sector, a strong advance in the Federal sector (3,600 jobs) and growth in State and Local Government (1,900 jobs) combined to push the number of Government jobs upward by 5,500 over the year. Despite the over the year growth, the number of suburban State and Local Government jobs has declined by 10,100 compared to June 1980. Meanwhile, the number of Federal Government jobs increased by 5,200 between June 1980 and June 1984.

Unemployment Rates in the States, Metropolitan Areas, and Selected Cities

In May 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 240 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 3.9 percent unemployment rate, had the 22nd lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas only Dallas-Ft. Worth and Boston (both with 3.5 percent) had lower unemployment rates.

However, when the District proper (with a May preliminary unemployment rate of 9.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 5th highest unemployment rate exceeded only by West Virginia

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REVISED D.C. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

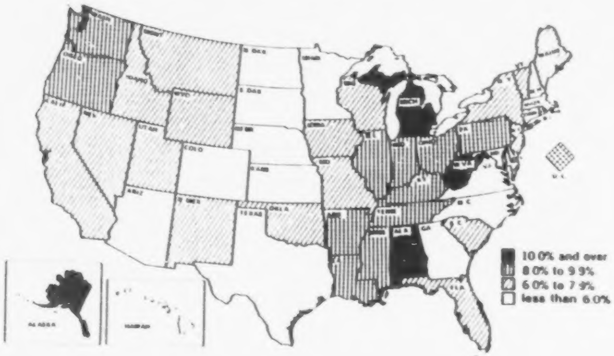
Based on more recent and accurate information we found it necessary to revise Federal Government employment estimates for the five months of 1984. This revised data more accurately reflects the growth of Federal Government employment in the District of Columbia during 1984, than the previous estimates.

Revised Industry Employment Estimates
District of Columbia
(000)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Total	587.2	587.0	590.2	593.7	595.6
Government	257.0	255.7	257.6	258.0	259.8
Federal Government	208.9	208.2	208.8	209.1	210.9

(13.7 percent), Michigan (11.3 percent); Alaska (10.5 percent); and Alabama (10.4 percent). These four states are now the only states with double digit unemployment. Nebraska, with 3.6 percent, had the lowest rate among the states. All states experienced lower unemployment rates when compared to May of the previous year.

Unemployment Rates by State, May 1984



Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 22 selected central cities, the District had the eighth highest unemployment rate in June 1984, at 9.9 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 23 cities was 8.1 percent. Gary, Indiana (21.1 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (4.0 percent) had the lowest. Each of these cities experienced a lower unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

City	May	
	1984	1983
1. Gary, IN	21.1	24.2
2. Cleveland, OH	14.5	17.7
3. Dayton, OH	12.5	15.9
4. Birmingham, AL	12.4	16.2
5. Buffalo, NY	11.7	17.4
6. Newark, NJ	11.1	13.3
7. Cincinnati, OH	10.9	13.7
8. Dist. of Columbia	9.9	11.8
9. Pittsburgh, PA	9.8	12.1
10 St. Louis, MO	9.7	12.6
11. Chicago, IL	9.2	11.6
12. Miami, FL	9.1	12.6
13. Columbus, OH	8.7	10.4
14. Los Angeles, CA	8.0	11.2
15. Milwaukee, WI	8.0	13.5
16. Philadelphia, PA	7.8	9.4
17. New Orleans, LA	7.8	9.6
18. New York, NY	7.6	8.9
19. Atlanta, GA	7.1	8.8
20. Houston, TX	7.0	10.5
21. Salt Lake City, UT	6.9	11.0
22. Baltimore, MD	6.9	9.3
23. Boston, MA	4.7	7.6
24. Dallas, TX	4.0	5.9

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

The regular D.C. Unemployment Compensation Program took 3,870 new claims for benefits in June 1984, and paid $5.3 million in benefits to 10,600 persons. As expected, the June initial claims level rose--18 percent above May. The seasonal influx of cafeteria workers and crossing guards from school systems at all levels was the primary factor in the increased claims load. Benefit payments were 17 percent below the $6.3 million outlay in May. The July benefits are expected to be substantially above May and June levels because of the seasonal compensation of school employees during the summer months. Weeks claimed and compensated were 17 percent below May as was the case for benefit payments. Compared to last June, all activities were down--initial claims 9 percent; and weeks claimed, compensated and benefit payments down approximately a third or sligthly more. In the first half of 1984, the Unemployment Compensation

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
June 1984

	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	% Change From May 1984	% Change From June 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,592	2,974	3,975	+ 20.8	- 9.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,275	42,312	50,784	- 16.6	- 30.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,761	39,526	49,843	- 17.1	- 34.3
Total Benefits Paid	$4,624,304	$5,566,050	$7,207,247	- 16.9	- 35.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.15	$140.82	$144.60	+ 0.2	- 2.4
Number of First Payments	1,434	1,883	1,720	- 23.8	- 16.6
Number of Final Payments	958	1,130	1,489	- 15.2	- 35.7
Total Beneficiaries	9,481	10,335	12,804	- 8.3	- 25.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	22.8	21.0	29.0	+ 8.6	- 21.4
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	208	238	190	- 12.6	+ 9.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,276	4,094	4,819	- 20.0	- 32.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,231	3,893	4,699	- 17.0	- 31.2
Total Benefits Paid	$546,606	$644,424	$ 768,385	- 15.2	- 28.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$169.18	$165.53	$163.52	+ 2.2	+ 3.5
Number of First Payments	160	153	183	+ 4.6	- 12.6
Number of Final Payments	115	136	169	- 15.4	- 32.0
Total Beneficiaries	956	1,027	1,189	- 6.9	- 19.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	20.2	25.4	25.7	- 20.5	- 21.4
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	66	54	76	+ 22.2	- 13.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	758	890	1,154	- 14.8	- 34.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	551	657	833	- 16.1	- 33.9
Total Benefits Paid	$ 86,381	$103,678	$136,100	- 16.7	- 36.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$156.77	$157.81	$154.13	- 0.7	+ 1.7
Number of First Payments	41	54	53	- 24.1	- 22.6
Number of Final Payments	0	0	22	0.0	- 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	167	183	241	- 8.7	- 30.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	13.4	12.2	15.7	+ 9.8	- 14.6
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,866	3,266	4,241	+ 18.4	- 8.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,309	47,296	56,757	- 16.9	- 30.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	36,543	44,076	55,375	- 17.1	- 34.0
Total Benefits Paid	$5,257,291	$6,314,152	$ 8,111,732	- 16.7	- 35.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.87	$143.26	$146.49	+ 0.4	- 1.8
Number of First Payments	1,635	2,090	1,956	- 21.8	- 16.4
Number of Final Payments	1,073	1,266	1,680	- 15.2	- 36.1
Total Beneficiaries	10,604	11,545	14,234	- 8.2	- 25.5
Average Weeks of Duration d/	22.4	21.1	28.3	+ 6.2	- 20.8

---

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments, month ended.

Program in D.C. processed 21,800 new claims, and made a $37.3 million outlay in benefits to compensate 259,500 weeks of unemployment. Also to date this year, 13,130 persons have received benefits for the first time; while 7,030 have exhausted eligibility.

The vast majority of activity in the unemployment compensation operation occurs in the State U.I. Program, which includes workers in the private sector and District of Columbia Government employees. To a large degree, trends in the State U.I. Program determine both the direction and the magnitude of change in total program operations.

The State Program took 3,590 claims (93 percent of all programs) in June--21 percent above May. All the seasonal cafeteria workers and crossing guards are covered in the State Program, and are reflected in the monthly increase. Likewise, 32,760 weeks (or 90 percent of all weeks) were compensated and $4.6 million in benefits paid (88 percent of all benefits). Weeks claimed, compensated and benefits paid were 17 percent below May as was the case for all programs. The first half-year record for the State Program saw 20,030 weeks of unemployment. Like the total program, all activity was below the levels set in June 1983. The program providing benefits to former federal government employees paid $547,000 in benefits in June, compared to $644,420 in May and $768,390 in June last year. Persons unemployed who left military service received $86,400 in benefit payments in June-- down from $103,700 in May.

In addition to the regular benefits paid to workers covered and eligible under the D.C. Law in June, the Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) Program paid $806,931. This program was initiated in October, 1982 because of high rates of unemployment nationally. To date this year, $5.3 million in benefits have been paid from the FSC Program. It is financed totally from federal funds.

COMPUTERIZED ACTIVITY OF THE JOB SERVICE

Job Bank

Fitting the pieces together--

Jobs through automation

What Does Job Bank Do?

- It allows for immediate review of all available job openings in one place.
- It gives job information for the District and the entire Metropolitan Area.

How Can Job Bank Help You?

When an applicant comes to the Job Service office, he or she receives help in finding the best job from those currently listed in the job bank. After talking over work experience and job preferences with an interviewer, the applicant together with interviewer, selects the job that best matches the applicant's qualifications.

The jobs bank lists job orders called in by employers wishing to fill vacancies. Detailed information about the opening such as salary; hours of work; qualifications; and benefits are taken by an experienced order-taker. Rush orders receive special attention and may be phoned to all Job Service offices for "same day" applicant referral.

The Job Bank Process

If a job order is not filled by the close of business on the day it is received by the Job Service, it is entered into a computer that night. Once in the computer, a job listing of all open orders by occupation is created. These job openings are photographed onto a special-sized film called microfiche. One "fiche" can have details for up to 1,000 jobs. Enough copies of the fiche are made so that each local office has all job orders in the area available to interviewers. In this way, a jobseeker need only to visit the nearest Job Service office.

The fiche are then delivered by courier to all the Job Service offices. Personnel in the local office use the fiche to refer applicants to employers.

Since interviewers all over the area are using the same fiche, coordination is necessary to insure the requested number of referrals to each job. A unit called central control keeps track of all referral activity in the area. Before an interviewer makes a referral, a check is made with central control: Is the job still open? How many applicants have already been referred? Employers see only the number of applicants they request. Jobseekers are spared the time, expense, and disappointment of applying for jobs that are already filled.

Self-Service Process

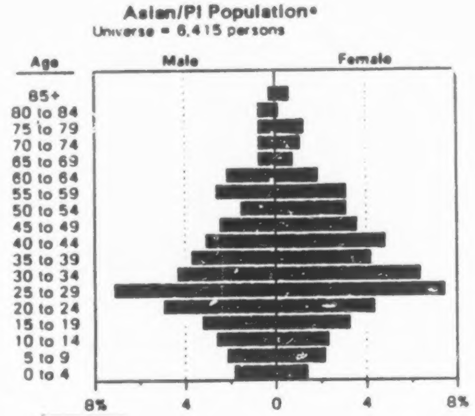
A special feature of jobs bank is a self-service section in the Job Service offices. This section is known as the Job Information Service (JIS). Here jobseekers can review all job openings themselves. Once the jobseeker finds a job(s) that he/she is interested in, an interviewer will provide the needed help.

To find out more about the Job Bank call 724-3785.

PROFILE OF ASIANS, PACIFIC ISLANDERS AND THE FOREIGN BORN FROM THE 1980 CENSUS

Asians and Pacific Islanders accounted for 6,415 persons in the 1980 Census of the District of Columbia, or approximately one percent of the population. From this cohort:

2,308 were Chinese
1,255 were Filipino
878 were Asian Indians
808 were Japanese
312 were Korean
453 were Vietamese
194 were Hawaiian
89 were Guamanian
38 were Samoan
577 were other Asians or Pacific Islanders

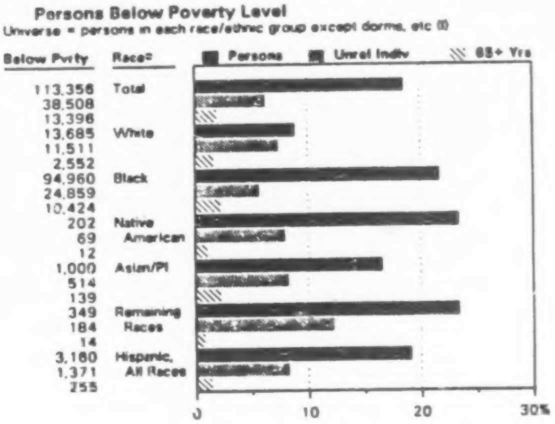


Asians and Pacific Islanders (P.I.) in the labor force numbered 3,937 individuals or 1.2 percent of the city's total labor force in 1980. They had a participation rate of 71.4 percent which was exceeded only by the Hispanics (72.7 percent). Of the 3,937 Asians/PI, 3,787 had jobs and 150 were unemployed (a rate of 3.8 percent). A reported 1,508 individuals were not in the labor force of whom only 22 were institutionalized.

Of the occupations held by the 3,787 working Asians/PI:

- 12.5% were Executives, Administrators and Managers
- 19.9% were Professionals
- 6.0% were Technicians
- 5.4% were in Sales
- 24.1% were in Administrative Support, Clericial
- 21.2% were in Services

Of all Asian/PI families, 11.1 percent had incomes below the 1978 poverty level as were 16.6 percent of the individuals. The respective figures city-wide were 15.1 percent and 18.6 percent.


Persons Below Poverty Level
Universe = persons in each race/ethnic group except dorms, etc (I)

The Foreign Born

At the time of the Census in 1980, the District had 40,559 residents who were born outside the United States. This was 6.4 percent of the city's population. Nationally, 6.3 percent of the population was foreign born. Persons over 5 years old who spoke English poorly or not at all comprised 1.1 percent of the population of the city. Nationally 2.2 percent of the population was classified in this group. Of the 6,543 individuals who spoke English poorly or not at all, 1,000 were White, 1,239 were Black, 922 were Asians or Pacific Islanders, 70 were other races and 3,306 were Hispanics. Of all Hispanics in the city, 19.7 percent spoke no English or poor English. For Asians and Pacific Islanders, the proportion was 14.9 percent.

From among the foreign born, 24,395 were not U.S. citizens of whom, 6,465 (26.5 percent) were White, 7,379 (or 30.2 percent) were Black, 2,977 (or 12.2 percent) were Asian and 6,961 (or 28.5 percent) were Hispanic. No specific labor force data on the foreign born was available.

These special census tabulations were compiled for the District by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration and the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory of the University of California.

Office of the Deputy Mayor
for Economic Development
1350 E Street, N W
Room 401
Washington, D.C. 20004

The UDAG Program

As a vehicle for development, a UDAG is a federally funded tool designed to stimulate economic revitalization and community development through public/private ventures. Through the UDAG program, an average of 15 to 20 percent of a project's cost can be financed by a low interest government loan, with remaining funds coming from the private sector. Projects requiring a smaller percentage of government funding are usually more favored.

UDAG dollars have assisted in the successful development of shopping malls, hotels, industrial plants, residential housing, and mixed-use structures. UDAGs can be used to provide gap financing for site improvements, providing infrastructure, rehabilitation, and other specific uses.

Only cities can apply to the UDAG program. Developers can apply for UDAG funding through the Office of Business and Economic Development, which is the recipient of all District UDAGs.

For further information, contact the Office of Business and Economic Development at 727-6600.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of June 1984 showed a $4.05 decrease. Average Weekly Hours dropped 0.1 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings declined 8¢ an hour. Stone, Clay and Glass Products continues to show the most significant over-the month increase, due to the overtime at premium pay. Average Weekly Earnings rose $25.68 with Weekly Hours showing a 0.3 of an hour decrease. Hourly Earnings were up 65¢ an hour.

Printing and Publishing showed the largest monthly decrease, as Weekly Earnings dropped $20.42. Weekly Hours were down 1.2 hours due to less overtime. Hourly Earnings declined 17¢ due to a change in the amount of shift work with a pay differential.

NOTICE

EMPLOYMENT CENTER MOVES

The Northeast Employment Services Center, formerly at 1319 H Street, N.E., has been relocated at 25 K Street, N.E. The newly-renovated facility is designed not only to reduce overcrowding, but also to provide a more attractive environment for conducting business. An estimated 200 job seekers visit the northeast center daily for employment-related services such as counseling, testing, job matching and referral, training referral, unemployment compensation and other support services.

The new Center has ramps and parking accommodations for the handicapped. Metrobus service is avaliable on routes 80 and 81; 96, X-2 and X-4. The new site also is within walking distance of the Union Station Metro stop at North Capitol and Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. The telephone number is 724-2316.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
June 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	383.29	387.34	369.97	37.8	37.9	38.7	10.14	10.22	9.56
Durable Goods	352.75	344.73	324.43	41.5	40.7	41.7	8.50	8.47	7.78
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	383.64	357.96	346.01	43.3	43.6	42.3	a/8.86	a/8.21	a/8.18
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	365.15	360.50	335.20	41.4	41.2	41.9	a/8.82m/	c/8.75	k/8.00
Non-durable Goods	406.59	419.37	405.11	34.9	35.6	36.3	11.65	11.78	11.16
Food & Kindred Products	537.80	507.60	545.92	37.9	36.0	40.2	a/14.19	m/14.10	a/13.58j/
Printing & Publishing	413.12	433.54	401.15	34.6	35.8	35.5	c/11.94d/	12.11	c/11.30k/

Total Production Workers	June'84	May '84	June '83
	32,500	32,500	30,400

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
j/ More business other than Seasonal
k/ Less business other the Seasonal
m/ Longer Work Week

LOOKING FOR WELL QUALIFIED WORKERS?

The Job Service has a wide variety of experienced workers ready, able and willing to meet your most pressing manpower needs. These immediately available workers include professionals, technicians, clerks, laborers, and skilled craftsmen. Access to these workers is extremely simple. Call the Job Service at 724-3785. The Job Service is now seeking employment opportunities for:

Professional, Technical and Managerial Workers

92	Accountants
14	Auditors
38	Systems Analysts, EDP
17	Computer Operators
2	Chemical Engineers
2	Civil Engineers
5	Electrical Engineers
19	Drafters, (All Types)
13	Electronics Technicians
3	Mechanical-Engineering Technicians
4	Chemists
3	Chemical-Laboratory Technicians
68	Lawyers
2	Medical Practitioners
36	Medical Assistants
27	Dental Assistants
8	Dental-Laboratory Technicians
23	Medical Laboratory Technicians
4	X-Ray Technicians
19	Nurses
64	Licensed Practical Nurses
4	Pharmacists
2	Sociologists
90	Guidance Counselors
14	Group Social Workers
14	Technical Publication Writers

Clerical and Sales Workers

466	Secretaries
349	Stock Clerks
92	Bookkeepers
9	Audit Clerks
27	Bookkeeping Machine Operators

Craft Workers

82	Automobile Mechanics
12	Diesel Mechanics
9	Aircraft Mechanics
10	Equipment Mechanics
115	Carpenters
53	Bricklayers
32	Pipefitters
40	Plumbers
2	Apprentice Plumbers
10	Office-Machine Servicers
5	Machinists
5	Glaziers
41	Roofers
35	Sheet Metal Workers
53	Cement Masons
54	Electricians
7	Enviornmental-Control Servicers

Service Workers

37	Security Guards

Laborers and Others

508	Construction Workers I
291	Construction Workers II
21	Electronics Assemblers
13	Maintenance Mechanics

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

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GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR MISUSE

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

U.S.MAIL

MS. CHERY WALDMAN
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERV.
SRI
4520 EAST WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA, MD. 20814

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"

9/20/84 S1527-3 A

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

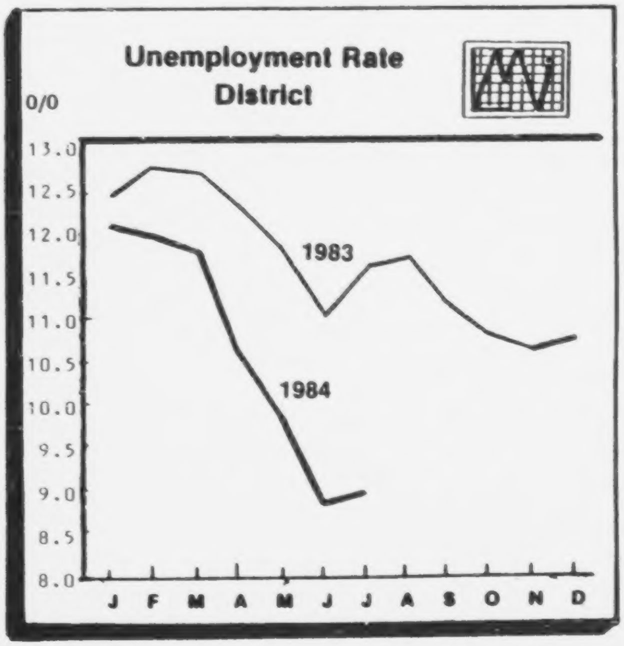
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY

Data for July 1984

September 14, 1984



The unemployment rate in the District showed surprising stability between June and July 1984, increasing only 0.1 percentage point. In July 1984 the District's unemployment rate was 9.0 percent. The growth in the City's labor force of 5.9 percent, due to continued entry of seasonal workers and recent school graduates, was nearly matched by increased employment of 5.8 percent. In July total resident employment in the District was 304,400. The over the month gain in employment can be attributed primarily to the District's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP). The slightly faster growing labor force compared to employment means that unemployment was also up over the month from 28,000 in June 1984 to 29,900 in July 1984.

Over the past few years growth in the labor force between June and July has been significantly greater than employment over the month. Between 1981 and 1983 the labor force grew an average 3.7 percent compared to 2.9 percent for employment. As a consequence of this gap between labor force and employment growth in the District the unemployment rate increased an average of 0.7 percentage point between June and July, during this three year period.

So far this summer, the seasonal patterns in the District's unemployment rates have been quite different than earlier years. Since 1970, the District's unemployment rate in either June or July has increased sharply from the previous month. This has not been the case in 1984 where the May-June change was negative and the June-July increase in the rate of unemployment was marginal. Nationally the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate rose from 7.4 percent in June 1984 to 7.5 percent in July 1984.

For only the third time this year, year

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
July 1984

	July b/ 1984	June c/ 1984	July 1983	June 1983	Net Change From June 1984	Net Change From July 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	334,300	315,600	341,100	325,600	18,700	- 6,800
Total Employment	304,400	287,600	301,400	289,500	16,800	3,000
Total Unemployment	29,900	28,000	39,700	36,100	1,900	-9,800
Unemployment Rate d/	9.0	8.9	11.6	11.1	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,865,800	1,855,400	1,814,500	1,808,300	10,400	51,300
Total Employment	1,787,900	1,778,800	1,721,400	1,715,300	9,100	66,500
Total Unemployment	78,000	76,600	93,200	93,000	1,400	-15,200
Unemployment Rate d/	4.2	4.1	5.1	5.1	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,531,600	1,539,700	1,473,400	1,482,700	-8,100	58,200
Total Employment	1,483,500	1,491,200	1,420,000	1,425,800	-7,700	63,500
Total Unemployment	48,100	48,600	53,400	56,900	- 500	- 5,300
Unemployment Rate d/	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.8	xxx	xxx

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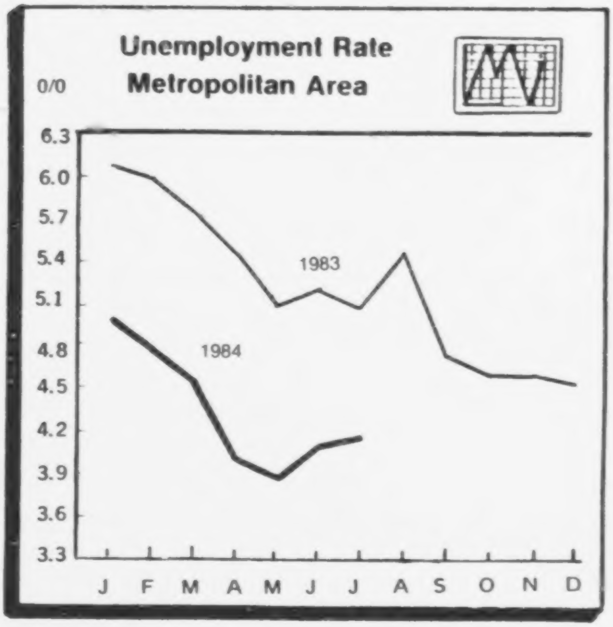
a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data
d/ Not seasonally adjusted

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

ago comparisons show that employment in 1984 is higher than employment in 1983. Between July 1983 and July 1984 employment of District residents rose from 301,400 to 304,400. Joblessness which has shown steady decline, dropped by 9,800 over the year. With the advancement in employment and fall in joblessness the jobless rate in the District fell by 2.6 percentage points over the year.

As the seasonal influx of recent graduates and other seasonal and secondary workers continued to enter the labor force, the Area unemployment rate rose slightly for the second consecutive month. The Area unemployment rate increased from 4.1 percent in June 1984 to 4.2 percent in July 1984. Conversely, the Suburban unemployment rate dropped over the month from 3.2 percent to 3.1 percent. [The drop in Suburban unemployment (-1.0 percent) out weighed the drop in employment (-0.5 percent) resulting in the 0.1 percentage point decline in the suburban unemployment rate]. Employment in the Area stood at 1,787,900 in July 1984 (up 9,100 over June 1984); while Suburban employment was 1,483,500 (down 7,700 from June 1984). Unemployment in the Area and Suburbs also moved in different directions between June and July 1984. Total unemployment in the Area rose by 1,400 between June 1984 and July 1984 to 78,000, while declining by 500 in the Suburbs to 48,100. [These divergent movements in employment and unemployment between Area and Suburban residents reflect in large part different seasonal behavior of District and Suburban residents].

Compared to year ago estimates (July 1983 to July 1984) the employment situations of Area and Suburban residents continue to show strong improvement. Since June 1983, Area employment has increased by 66,500; with Suburban employment increasing by 63,500 over the same period. Joblessness showed similiar improvement declining by 15,200 in the Area and 5,300 in the Suburbs. These gains in the labor force status of Area and Suburban residents resulted in 0.9 percentage point and 0.5 percentage point reductions in their respective jobless rates.



A Full Range of Free Employment Services

Job Service

Successful businesses need success oriented employees.

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

Employer Services Center ______ 639-1601

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	July a/ 1984	June b/ 1984	July 1983	July a/ 1984	June b/ 1984	July 1983
TOTAL	617.0	602.2	613.1	1,717.0	1,710.7	1,662.0
Total Private Sector	337.0	337.8	335.8	1,170.8	1,169.3	1,121.8
Manufacturing	14.5	14.5	14.1	70.4	70.1	64.5
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.4	4.3	4.5
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.7	11.3	26.5	26.6	24.8
All Other Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.1	39.5	39.2	35.2
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Construction	10.7	10.7	10.4	88.3	86.9	80.2
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.5	25.4	26.0	80.0	79.8	76.5
Interstate Railroads	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Other Transportation	5.5	5.4	5.1	34.7	34.7	31.2
Communication & Public Utilities	16.8	16.8	17.8	41.2	41.0	41.3
Trade	59.4	59.4	60.0	326.3	326.5	314.4
Wholesale	9.5	9.5	10.2	63.2	63.1	60.7
Retail	49.9	49.9	49.8	263.1	263.4	253.7
General Merchandise	5.9	5.9	5.9	32.9	32.9	32.3
Food	NA	NA	NA	35.3	35.3	33.7
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	30.0	29.9	28.3
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	18.7	18.8	18.6
Eating & Drinking	23.1	23.1	23.0	85.9	86.5	83.5
Other Retail Trade	20.9	20.9	20.9	60.3	60.0	57.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.0	34.4	34.3	98.4	97.2	95.7
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.3	19.8	19.9	19.9
All Other	27.8	27.2	27.0	78.6	77.3	75.8
Services	191.8	193.3	190.9	506.3	507.7	489.4
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.3	11.4	11.1	25.0	25.0	24.3
Personal Services	3.8	3.8	4.2	19.3	19.9	19.1
Business Services	36.8	36.1	36.5	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.3	29.1	28.8	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	19.6	19.6	18.9	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	28.3	31.1	29.5	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.6	28.6	28.6	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	34.1	33.6	33.3	462.0	462.8	446.0
Government	280.0	264.4	277.3	546.2	541.4	540.2
Federal Government	216.8	215.5	213.3	364.5	363.1	357.8
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	181.7	178.3	182.4
D.C. Government	58.0	43.7	58.8	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The number of jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area rose by 6,300 between June and July of this year, reflecting seasonal hiring in the District. Private sector losses in the District and relatively moderate growth in the suburbs produced the lowest over the month gain in the private sector since February 1984. Public sector growth (attributed primarily to the District's Summer Youth Employment Program) accounted for 76 percent of the new jobs.

Over the year (July 1984 compared to July 1983) the number of Area jobs increased by 55,000. Private sector growth provided 89 percent of the net increase in jobs. This forward thrust reflects pronounced gains in Services (16,900 jobs) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (11,900 jobs). The public sector continues to show positive movement, supported by renewed strength in the Federal sector, where the number of jobs rose by 6,700.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Reflecting the seasonal hiring of youth to fill summer jobs, the number of District jobs rose 2.5 percent (14,800 jobs) between June and July of this year. A net increase of 15,600 Government jobs more than offset a private sector decline of 800 jobs over the month, marking the fifth consecutive over the month increase in Government jobs.

Preceded by five consecutive months of increases, private sector growth ran out of steam in July as Services industry jobs declined by 1,500. The decline in Services industry employment in large measure reflects seasonal influences. Over the past eleven years (1974-1984) employment in the Services industry has declined eight years, increasing in 1974, 1978 and 1980. Marginal to moderate gains were recorded in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (100 jobs); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (600 jobs).

Over the year (July 1984 compared to July 1983) the number of District jobs rose by 3,900. The number of private sector jobs rose by 1,200 following four consecutive months of over the year declines. Moderate declines were registered in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (-500 jobs) and the Wholesale Trade sector (-700 jobs), however.

THANKS TO THE PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCIL YOU CAN OFFER ON-THE-JOB TRAINING AND SAVE ON THE COST.

If you're an employer offering on-the-job training you already know this is one of the best ways to give new employees the skills they need. And now it's also one of the most affordable ways, thanks to a program offered by the D.C. Private Industry Council that lets you be reimbursed for the cost of training eligible workers.

Best of all, this program involves very little paperwork and is remarkably easy to use. We'll sit down with you to compile the information needed to develop a contract. And after that, no further documentation is required beyond what you already keep for your own records.

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Call The D.C. Private
Industry Council
463-7811
It's Good For Business.
It's Good For Washington, D.C.

On a more positive note, public sector jobs rose for the eleventh consecutive month, increasing by 2,700 jobs between July 1983 and July 1984. Growth was limited to the Federal Government (3,500 jobs) as the number of District Government jobs declined by 800.

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

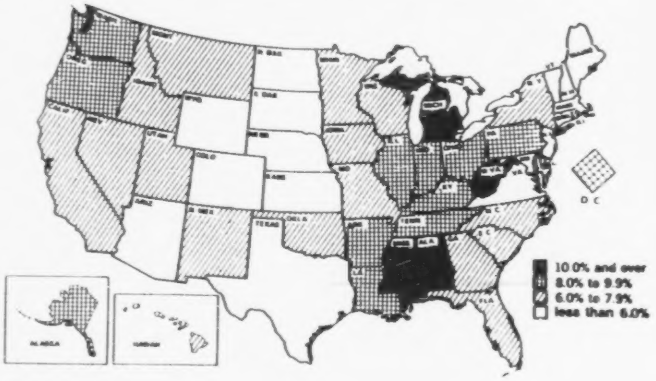
Reflecting seasonal declines in public education, the number of suburban jobs declined by 8,500 between June and July of this year. The number of private sector jobs increased by 2,300 over the month, buoyed by positive movement in Construction (1,400 jobs). Elsewhere, private sector gains were marginal or nonexistent.

Over the year (July 1984 compared to July 1983) the number of suburban jobs vaulted upward to 1,100,000--a 51,100 increase. The sustaining force in suburban jobs growth--the private sector--accounted for 94 percent of total growth (47,800 jobs). This rampant growth was fueled by exuberant performance throughout the suburban economy, although advances in Services (16,000 jobs) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (12,500 jobs) were especially ebullient. Public sector gains were lopsided, as the number of Federal Government jobs increased by 3,200 compared to 100 jobs in the State and Local Government over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In June 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 240 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.1 percent unemployment rate had the 24th lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Dallas-Fort. Worth (3.5 percent) and Boston (4.0 percent) had lower unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rates by State, June 1984



When the District proper (with a June preliminary unemployment rate of 8.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 12th highest unemployment rate. This June ranking for the City was an improvement over the fifth place position held by the District during most of the recession. This positive movement may be an indication that economic recovery is starting to take hold. The neighboring states of Maryland (5.0 percent) and Virginia (4.7 percent) ranked 43 and 45, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (13.7 percent); and Alabama (10.8 percent) are now the only states with double digit unemployment. Nebraska, with 3.6 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate among the states. All states experienced lower unemployment rates when compared to June of the previous year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 14 highest unemployment rate in June 1984, at 8.9 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 8.9 percent. Gary Indiana (20.6 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (4.0 percent) had the lowest. Except for New York, each city experienced a lower unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

	City	June	
		1984	1983
1.	Gary, IN	20.6	23.6
2.	Cleveland, OH	13.4	17.8
3.	Birmingham, AL	12.4	16.0
4.	Dayton, OH	11.7	16.1
5.	Buffalo, NY	11.6	18.4
6.	Cincinnati, OH	10.4	13.6
7.	Pittsburgh, PA	10.3	12.8
8.	New York, NY	10.0	8.9
9.	Newark, NJ	9.5	14.8
10.	Chicago, IL	9.4	12.6
11.	Miami, FL	9.4	12.5
12.	Los Angeles, CA	9.4	11.3
13	St. Louis, MO	9.3	12.4
14.	Dist. of Columbia	8.9	11.1
15.	Milwaukee, WI	8.4	12.8
16.	New Orleans, LA	8.4	10.1
17.	Philadelphia, PA	8.3	10.1
18.	Columbus, OH	8.1	10.9
19.	Atlanta, GA	7.1	9.0
20.	Baltimore, MD	6.9	9.2
21.	Houston, TX	6.9	11.1
22.	Salt Lake City, UT	6.3	10.7
23.	Boston, MA	5.4	8.8
24.	Dallas, TX	4.0	6.4

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment of District Residents-by Industry and Occupation: 1983

Annually the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as a part of a cooperative labor market information program with the Department, produces detailed information on the labor force in the District. These annual statistics are derived from a monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) of District households. Earlier LMIR provided a profile of the City's unemployed in 1983 by race, age and sex which was published in the May issue of the Area Labor Summary. Recently LMIR received additional data including information on unemployment by industry and occupation.

In 1983 the District had an annual average unemployment rate for all workers of 11.7 percent representing 38,000 unemployed residents--a record high. From among these 38,000 unemployed, 34,000 (or 89 percent) were experienced workers with a recent work history. The following data on unemployed by industry and occupation includes only these experienced workers. Last year unemployment among experienced District workers was 10.6 percent.

INDICES

A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services

The District Government has released a new publication-- **Indices: A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services.** The report includes data about Washington, D.C. and profiles the people who live and who work here. The services that the District government provides are described in sections about economic development, employment, housing, human services, education, public works and public safety. The report describes quantitatively what the District has done over the past three years. Goals for the current year are also included.

The report was prepared by the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation and will be an annual publication. Persons who would like copies may obtain them for $5, which covers the cost of production, by writing to the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation, Room 412, at the District Building, or by calling 727-4016.

During 1983, three District industries accounted for over seven of every ten experienced workers who were unemployed--Government (26.6 percent), Services (23.5 percent) and Wholesale/ Retail Trade (20.6 percent).

Construction workers and workers in Manufacturing, however, had the highest unemployment rates--33.1 percent and 21.5 percent respectively. These two industries are among the smallest industries in the City. Thus, when only relatively few workers are unemployed, the industry rates may be very high. Conversely, the unemployment rates among Government workers (7.8 percent) and Service industry workers (9.2 percent) were relatively low in 1983 even though workers from these industries constituted a large proportion of the total unemployed.

Only in Trade was the industry employment rate (17.1 percent) and the proportion of the unemployed (20.6 percent similar.

As might be expected unskilled and semi-skilled workers constituted many of the City's unemployed. Two occupational groups accounted for 35.3 percent of the 34,000 unemployed experienced workers--they were service workers (23.5 percent) and laborers (11.8 percent). In addition semi-skilled, administrative support workers including clerical accounted for another 20.6 percent.

The highest occupational unemployment rate was also among the laborers (24.5 percent), followed by craft workers (17.2 percent) and sales workers (16.4 percent).

Only professional and administrative workers living in the City seemed to have escaped the residual impact in the District of the 1982 National recession, with all other occupations being near or above the very high unemployment average (10.6 percent).

The above clearly underscores the severe problems faced by unemployed District residents during 1983, for only the well-educated District workers were able to escape the residual impact of the recession.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

The Department of Employment Services paid $6.3 million in unemployment insurance benefits in July 1984. A portion of that resulted from the 4,100 new claims processed for regular benefits during the month. Weeks claimed and weeks compensated rose 26 and 20 percent respectively; while the $6.3 million paid in benefits was up one million (19 percent) over last month. The number of persons receiving benefits for the first time--at 3,170--nearly doubled over the month. Total individuals receiving benefits in the month

DO YOU HAVE DOMESTIC HELP?

If your payroll for household workers – maids, babysitters, nurses, or gardeners – exceeds $500 in any calendar quarter, you must register with the Tax Division of the D.C. Department of Employment Services to pay unemployment insurance coverage.

Information and tax forms may be obtained in person at 500 C Street, N.W., Room 501, 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. daily. Or, you may call 639-1384.

JOB SERVICE

Department of Employment Services
Matthew F. Shannon
Director

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
July 1984

	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	% Change From June 1984	% Change From July 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,752	3,592	3,819	+ 4.5	- 1.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	44,872	35,275	47,710	+ 27.2	- 5.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	39,769	32,761	45,218	+ 21.4	- 12.1
Total Benefits Paid	$5,582,248	$4,624,304	$6,524,076	+ 20.7	- 14.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$140.37	$141.15	$144.28	+ 0.6	- 2.7
Number of First Payments	2,950	1,434	2,962	- 105.7	- 0.4
Number of Final Payments	1,086	958	1,253	+ 13.4	- 13.3
Total Beneficiaries	10,828	9,481	13,363	+ 14.2	- 19.0
Average Weeks of Duration d/	13.5	22.8	15.3	- 40.8	- 11.8
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	276	208	237	+ 32.7	+ 16.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,770	3,276	3,952	+ 15.1	- 4.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,571	3,231	3,986	+ 10.5	- 10.4
Total Benefits Paid	$592,723	$546,606	$ 649,290	+ 8.4	- 8.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$165.98	$169.18	$162.89	- 1.9	+ 1.9
Number of First Payments	175	160	177	+ 9.3	- 1.1
Number of Final Payments	109	115	113	- 5.2	- 3.5
Total Beneficiaries	943	956	1,118	- 1.4	- 15.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	20.4	20.2	22.5	+ 1.1	- 9.3
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	57	66	75	- 13.6	- 24.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	874	758	923	+ 15.3	- 5.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	603	551	670	+ 9.4	- 10.0
Total Benefits Paid	$ 95,685	$ 86,381	$103,236	+ 10.8	- 7.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$158.68	$156.77	$154.08	+ 1.2	+ 3.0
Number of First Payments	40	41	52	- 2.4	- 23.1
Number of Final Payments	1	0	13	0.0	- 92.3
Total Beneficiaries	162	167	203	- 3.0	- 20.2
Average Weeks of Duration d/	15.1	13.4	12.9	+ 12.7	+ 17.1
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	4,085	3,866	4,131	+ 5.7	- 1.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	49,516	39,309	52,585	+ 26.0	- 5.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	43,943	36,543	49,874	+ 20.3	- 11.9
Total Benefits Paid	$6,270,656	$5,257,291	$ 7,276,602	+ 19.3	- 13.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$142.70	$143.87	$145.90	- 0.8	- 2.2
Number of First Payments	3,165	1,635	3,191	+ 93.6	- 0.8
Number of Final Payments	1,196	1,073	1,379	+ 11.5	- 13.3
Total Beneficiaries	11,933	10,604	14,684	+ 12.5	- 18.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	13.9	22.4	15.6	- 37.9	- 10.9

---

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments, month ended.

amounted to 11,930, and averaged $143 per week in benefits. On the other hand, 1,200 recipients exhausted eligibility.

Seasonal application by school cafeteria workers, crossing guards and bus operators beginning in June, continued into July. As expected, this was the primary factor in the increased monthly activity--particularly in weeks claimed, weeks compensated and first payments.

From January through July of 1984, 25,900 workers in the District of Columiba filed claims. Benefits amounting to $43.6 million were paid for 303,420 weeks of unemployment (averaging $144 per week). Also in this seven month period, there were 16,300 first-time recipients, while 18,600 exhausted their benefits. All of this activity with the exception of first time recipients, is considerably below the level established last year at this time, when $60.6 million had been paid for 415,220 weeks of unemployment. The average payment was $146, and 15,500 first time recipients had been compensated. Only 8,860 had exhausted benefits at that time.

The majority of the U.I. benefit activity is in the State Program, which compensates employees in private and District of Columbia Government employment. This month, 39,800 weeks compensated and $5.6 million in benefit payments were approximately 90 percent of all such activity in the total program.

From another perspective, weeks compensated and benefits paid in the State Program increased 21 percent from last month. First time beneficiaries more than doubled. These primarily reflect payments to the seasonal food and transportation workers from the D.C. Public Schools and some schools of higher education. The weeks compensated will most likely remain at the same level for the next month also.

The programs serving unemployed federal civilian employees and ex-servicepersons paid $593,000 and $95,700 in benefits respectively in July.

The Federal Supplemental Compensation Program (FSC), in effect since October, 1982 because of the high levels of unemployment nationwide, paid an additional $780,850 in benefits to eligible claimants in the District who exhausted all other U.I. benefits. These FSC claimants have received $6.1 million so far this year. The FSC Program is financed in full by the Federal Government.

D.C.
ON THE
GROW

Office of the Deputy Mayor
for Economic Development
1350 E Street, N W
Room 401
Washington, D.C 20004

The UDAG Program

As a vehicle for development, a UDAG is a federally funded tool designed to stimulate economic revitalization and community development through public/private ventures. Through the UDAG program, an average of 15 to 20 percent of a project's cost can be financed by a low interest government loan, with remaining funds coming from the private sector. Projects requiring a smaller percentage of government funding are usually more favored.

UDAG dollars have assisted in the successful development of shopping malls, hotels, industrial plants, residential housing, and mixed-use structures. UDAGs can be used to provide gap financing for site improvements, providing infrastructure, rehabilitation, and other specific uses.

Only cities can apply to the UDAG program. Developers can apply for UDAG funding through the Office of Business and Economic Development, which is the recipient of all District UDAGs.

For further information, contact the Office of Business and Economic Development at 727-6600.

WASHINGTON, D.C. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMER (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C., Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.9 percent to 308.3 (1967=-100) during the 2 months ended in July 1984. For the 12-month period ended in Julythe CPI-U rose 3.8 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose o.6 percent from May to July. The July level of 310.8 (1967=100) was 3.5 percent higher than in July 1983.

The 0.9 percent increase in the CPI-U from May and July compares with an advance of 0.2 percent for the 2 months ended in May. Increases in the housing, entertainment, transportation, and food components accounted for most of the May-to-July advance.

The housing index rose 1.0 percent, largely due to a 2.3 percent increase in shelter costs. Both homeowners' and renters' costs. advanced 2.3 percent. Costs of electricity were higher, reflecting a change to summer rates. On the other hand, lower costs were recorded for housefurninshings -- particulary furniture -- and for natural gas.

The entertainment index rose sharply -- up 4.9 percent -- reflecting higher pet expenses and increased membership dues and admission charges.

The transportation index rose 0.8 percent, reflecting higher costs for airline travel, intracity mass transit, used cars, automoble finance charges, tires, and new cars. Moter fuel prices, however, declined.

The index for food and beverages rose

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	July 1984	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL ITEMS	308.3	0.9	3.8
Food & Beverage	304.7	0.4	2.7
Housing	320.8	1.0	3.0
Apparel & Upkeep	212.4	- 1.0	0.3
Transportation	306.1	0.8	4.6
Medical Care	396.7	0.1	7.5
Entertainment	246.8	4.9	10.0
Other Goods & Services	302.4	0.8	6.1
Special Index:			
Energy 2/	161.3	0.7	4.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table Prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.

0.4 percent as increase in prices for fresh fruit, most dairy and bakery products, and fish and seafood were partially offset by lower prices for eggs, cola drinks, and beef.

The apparel and upkeep index declined 1.0 percent. Lower prices were recored for men's apparel, jewelry and luggage, sewing materials, and women's apparel. However, substantial price increase were recorded for boys' and girls' apparel.

Among other categories of consumer spending, cigarette prices advanced sharply. Medical care costs rose only 0.1 percent.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of July 1984 increased $4.59. Average Weekly Hours remained the same as June at 38.2. Average Weekly Earnings were up 12¢ an hour.

The most significant increase took place in Printing and Publishing as Weekly Earnings rose $8.41. Weekly Hours were up 0.5 of an hour. Hourly Earnings increased 7¢. Overtime worked at premium pay was the major factor.

Food and Kindred Products had the largest decrease. Weekly Earnings were down $29.57, with Weekly Hours dropping 1.2 of an hour. The Average Hourly Earnings decreased 29¢. Less overtime being worked was the main reason for the decrease.

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
July 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	394.61	390.02	375.39	38.2	38.2	38.7	10.33	10.21	9.70
Durable Goods	359.72	352.75	329.47	41.3	41.5	41.6	8.71	8.50	7.92
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	379.76	379.74	346.76	43.6	43.3	42.6	8.71	a/8.77	8.14
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	374.64	374.74	346.94	40.9	42.2	41.7	9.16	a/8.881/	8.32
Non-durable Goods	422.08	419.01	411.28	35.8	35.6	36.3	11.79	11.77	11.33
Food & Kindred Products	587.87	617.44	497.22	40.1	40.3	35.9	c/14.66	a/14.95	a/13.85j/
Printing & Publishing	420.99	412.58	419.44	35.2	34.7	36.6	a/11.96	c/11.89d/	a/11.46j/

Total Production Workers	July'84	June '84	July '83
	13,200	13,400	13,500

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
j/ More business other than Seasonal
k/ Less business other the Seasonal
m/ Longer Work Week

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

PROGRAM PURPOSE:	Provides financial incentive for employers to hire persons considered hard-to-employ.
ADMINISTERING AGENCY:	D.C. Department of Employment Services (DOES).
TAX BENEFITS:	A tax credit amounting to 50% of first-year wages up to $6,000 per employee and 25% of second-year wages up to the same amount. This means a maximum allowable credit of $3,000 per employee the first year, and $1,500 the second year.
FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:	Contact Joanne Henderson, Office of Job Service, at 639-1661. Contact Sarah Smith, 639-1574, for summer workers.

Department of
Employment Services

Government of the
District of Columbia

Marion Barry, Jr.,
Mayor
1984

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

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JOB SERVICE

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10/17/84 S1527-3 A

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

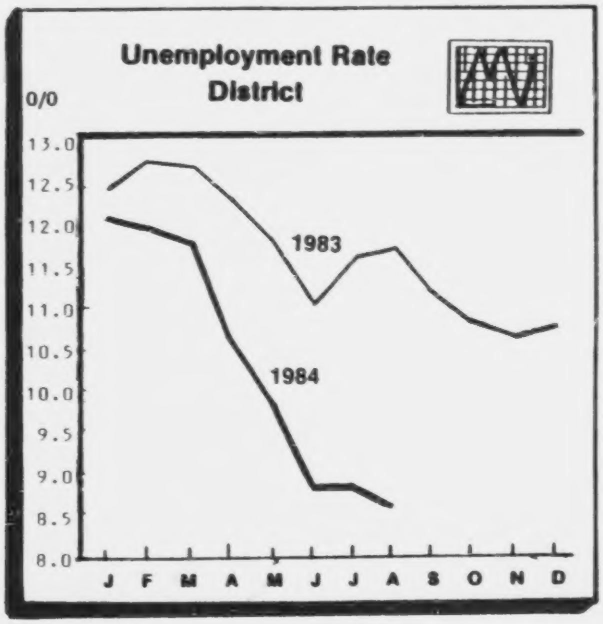
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

District Unemployment Rate Lowest in Three Years

Data for August 1984

October 12, 1984



The District's Labor Force

After rising slightly in July, the unemployment rate declined moderately in August, from 8.9 percent to 8.6 percent. The number of unemployed City residents declined over the month from 29,900 in July, 1984 to 28,800 in August, 1984. Contrary to past seasonal patterns, employment among District residents increased over the month. The number of employed City residents jumped from 304,400 in July, 1984 to 306,400 in August, 1984. Since 1970, the number of employed City residents has declined between July and August as students and other seasonal workers left the labor force. Similarly, the labor force has traditionally declined between July and August, but increased by 1,100 between July and August of this year. The civilian unadjusted unemployment rate for the Nation declined from 7.5 percent in July, 1984 to 7.3 percent in August.

Compared to year ago estimates (August, 1983 to August, 1984), the employment situation of District residents continues to make significant gains. Since August, 1983, the jobless rate in the District has fallen 3.1 percentage points--from 11.7 percent to 8.6 percent. Like the rate, total unemployment dropped sharply over the year. Between August, 1983 and August, 1984 total joblessness in the District fell from 39,600 to 28,800.

During the first half of 1984, the improved employment situation of D.C. residents, when compared with year ago estimates, is the result of a sharply smaller labor force. The drop in unemployment out-paced the decline in employment resulting in lower jobless rates over the year. So far in the

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.
Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

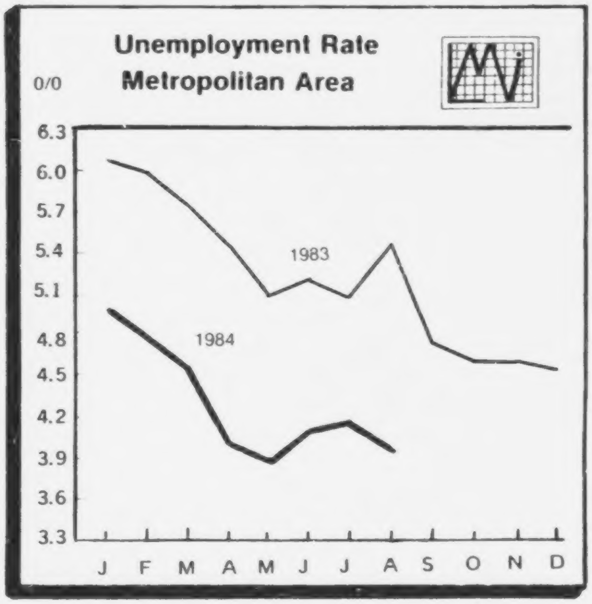
LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
August 1984

	August b/ 1984	July c/ 1984	July 1983	August 1983	Net Change From	
					July 1984	August 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	335,200	334,300	341,100	338,200	900	- 3,000
Total Employment	306,400	304,400	301,400	298,500	2,000	7,900
Total Unemployment	28,800	29,900	39,700	39,600	- 1,100	-10,800
Unemployment Rate d/	8.6	8.9	11.6	11.7	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,873,600	1,866,100	1,814,500	1,819,900	7,500	53,700
Total Employment	1,798,800	1,788,400	1,721,400	1,720,600	10,400	78,200
Total Unemployment	74,800	77,700	93,200	99,300	- 2,900	-24,500
Unemployment Rate d/	4.0	4.2	5.1	5.5	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,538,400	1,531,800	1,473,400	1,481,700	-6,600	56,700
Total Employment	1,492,400	1,484,000	1,420,000	1,422,100	-8,400	70,300
Total Unemployment	46,000	47,700	53,400	59,700	-1,700	-13,700
Unemployment Rate d/	3.0	3.1	3.6	4.0	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

second half 1984, the improved labor force status of District residents is the result of lower unemployment and higher employment. Since August, 1983, the number of employed City residents has increased from 298,500 to 306,400. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate declined from 9.2 percent in August, 1983 to 7.3 percent in August, 1984.



The Area and Suburban Labor Forces

The Area unemployment rate dropped over the month, as more people found jobs and others dropped from the roles of the unemployed. Between July and August, 1984 the suburban unemployment rate is also down over the month, as a result of more employed (8,400) and fewer unemployed (-1,700) suburban residents. In August, 1984 Area unemployment stood at 74,800--2,900 fewer unemployed than the previous month. The suburban unemployment rate was 3.0 percent in August--0.1 percentage point below the July, 1984 estimate. Between July and August the unemployment rate in the suburbs slipped from 3.1 percent to 3.0 percent.

Over the year (August, 1983 to August, 1984), the Area and suburban jobless rates have dropped significantly. Since August, 1983, the Area jobless rate has fallen 1.5 percentage points--to 4.0 percent, and the suburban jobless rate has dropped 1.0 percentage point--to 3.0 percent. Employment, in the Area and suburbs, has increased substantially over the year. Area employment is up 78,200 (4.5 percent) and suburban employment is up 70,300 (4.9 percent) over the year. Total joblessness in the Area stood at 74,800 in August, 1984. This is 24,500 lower than the previous year. Between August, 1983 and August, 1984 Suburban joblessness dropped from 59,700 to 46,000.

D.C.
ON THE
GROW

Office of the Deputy Mayor
for Economic Development
1350 E Street, N.W.
Room 401
Washington, D.C. 20004

The UDAG Program

As a vehicle for development, a UDAG is a federally funded tool designed to stimulate economic revitalization and community development through public/private ventures. Through the UDAG program, an average of 15 to 20 percent of a project's cost can be financed by a low interest government loan, with remaining funds coming from the private sector. Projects requiring a smaller percentage of government funding are usually more favored.

UDAG dollars have assisted in the successful development of shopping malls, hotels, industrial plants, residential housing, and mixed-use structures. UDAGs can be used to provide gap financing for site improvements, providing infrastructure, rehabilitation, and other specific uses.

Only cities can apply to the UDAG program. Developers can apply for UDAG funding through the Office of Business and Economic Development, which is the recipient of all District UDAGs.

For further information, contact the Office of Business and Economic Development at 727-6600.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	August a/ 1984	July b/ 1984	August 1983	August a/ 1984	July b/ 1984	August 1983
TOTAL	611.8	617.2	601.9	1,719.3	1,717.2	1,650.8
Total Private Sector	337.2	337.9	328.8	1,170.2	1,172.2	1,112.4
Manufacturing	14.5	14.5	14.0	70.1	70.3	64.7
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.4	4.4	4.6
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.7	11.3	26.4	26.5	24.7
All Other Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.0	39.3	39.4	35.4
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Construction	10.7	10.7	10.7	88.9	88.5	79.8
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.4	25.5	21.1	80.0	80.0	69.2
Interstate Railroads	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Other Transportation	5.4	5.5	5.0	34.7	34.7	31.5
Communication & Public Utilities	16.8	16.8	13.0 c/	41.2	41.2	33.7 c/
Trade	59.6	59.5	59.9	325.1	326.4	315.7
Wholesale	9.4	9.5	10.2	63.6	63.2	61.0
Retail	50.2	50.0	49.7	261.5	263.2	254.7
General Merchandise	5.9	5.9	6.0	31.9	32.8	32.0
Food	NA	NA	NA	35.0	35.3	33.8
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	30.3	30.1	28.5
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	18.8	18.9	18.6
Eating & Drinking	23.4	23.2	23.0	85.7	85.7	83.8
Other Retail Trade	20.9	20.9	20.7	59.8	60.4	58.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.0	35.0	34.3	98.4	98.6	95.5
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.3	19.9	20.0	19.8
All Other	27.8	27.8	27.0	78.5	78.6	75.7
Services	191.9	192.6	188.7	506.5	507.3	486.4
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.2	11.3	11.1	25.0	25.0	24.3
Personal Services	3.8	3.8	4.2	19.6	19.4	19.2
Business Services	36.9	36.8	36.4	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.4	29.3	28.9	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	19.4	19.6	18.6	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	28.6	29.1	28.7	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.7	28.6	28.1	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	33.9	34.1	32.7	461.9	462.9	442.9
Government	274.6	279.3	273.1	549.1	545.0	538.4
Federal Government	213.6	216.1	210.9	360.9	363.7	355.0
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	188.2	181.3	183.4
D.C. Government	55.8	58.0	57.0	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

Reflecting seasonal growth in the suburban economy, the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area rose by 2,100 between July and August of this year. An increase of 6,900 State and Local government jobs (primarily seasonal hiring in public education) was responsible for the net increase in Area jobs over the month. Except for growth in State and Local government and marginal advances in Mining and Construction, job growth was stymied by seasonal declines.

Over the year (August, 1984 compared to August, 1983), the Area economy was characterized by pronounced gains. Job growth was broadly based, reflecting gains in the District (9,900 jobs) and the suburbs (58,600 jobs) for a net gain of 68,500 Area jobs. Growth was particularly strong in Services (20,100 jobs); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (10,800 jobs); Wholesale and Retail Trade (9,400 jobs); and Construction (9,100 jobs).

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The number of jobs in the District declined by 5,400 between July and August of this year, reflecting the partial winding down of the summer jobs program and other seasonal lay offs. The decline was concentrated in the public sector where most of the seasonal hiring occurred in July. The number of private sector jobs declined marginally, reflecting losses in Transporation, Communications, and Public Utilities (-100 jobs) and Services (-700 jobs). The only net gain over the month

EMPLOYERS and the Job Training Program

You can receive up to $10 000 if you train and hire an eligible Vietnam era or Korean conflict veteran through the provisions of the Emergency Veterans' Job Training Act of 1983 (Public Law 98-77)

The training programs you design should generally be no less than 6 months except that a program of between 3 and 6 months could be approved under certain circumstances. To qualify, your program must offer training in

- an occupation in a growth industry, or
- an occupation requiring new technical skills, or
- an occupation for which demand for labor exceeds the supply

You must certify that you plan to hire the veteran upon the completion of the training. Adequate facilities for training must be available, wages and benefits must be no less than those normally paid, and training cannot be for a position for which the veteran already qualifies

Your reimbursement will be 50 percent of the starting wage up to a maximum of $10,000 per veteran. Payments will be made at the end of each three month period of training or can be monthly in the case of employers with fewer than 75 employees

For more information, contact Forest Rose at 639-1611.

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

occurred in Wholesale and Retail Trade (100 jobs).

Year ago comparisons provide a better indication of real economic change than seasonally unadjusted over the month comparisons. Over the year (August, 1984 compared to August, 1983), the number of jobs in the Distict rose by 9,900 (1.6 percent). The number of private sector jobs rose over the year for the second consecutive month (8,400 jobs). Increased employment in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (4,300 jobs) and Services (3,200 jobs) was responsible for 89 percent of the new private sector jobs. The number of jobs in Wholesale and Retail Trade declined over the year for the fifth consecutive month. This declined was concentrated in Wholesale Trade were employment dropped by 800 over the year. Retail Trade employment showed a slight gain--rising by 500. The number of public sector jobs rose by 1,500 over the year. The rise in the number of Federal jobs (2,700) was more than sufficient to offset the decline in D.C. Government jobs (-1,200).

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

Reflecting seasonal increases in public education, the number of suburban jobs rose by 7,500 between July and August of this year. Public sector gains of 8,800 jobs were more than sufficient to offset a net decline of 1,300 private sector jobs. In the private sector, seasonal declines in Retail Trade (1,900 jobs), and marginal declines in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; Services; and Manufacturing offset marginal gains in Mining and Construction.

Over the year (August, 1984 compared to August, 1983), the number of suburban jobs soared upward by 58,600--to 1,107,500 jobs. The sustaining force in suburban job growth--the private sector--accounted for 84 percent of total growth (49,400). Mirroring a national trend for suburban areas generally, this rampant growth was fueled by exuberant performance throughout the suburban economy. Growth was particularly strong in Services (16,900 jobs); Wholesale and Retail Trade (9,700 jobs); Construction (9,100 jobs); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (6,500 jobs). The number of public sector jobs rose by 9,200 (7.6 percent). Sixty-five percent of the new jobs were in State and Local government, marking the second consecutive month of over the year increases. It is too soon to tell if this positive movement foreshadows an end to the downturn in State and Local government.

NOTICE

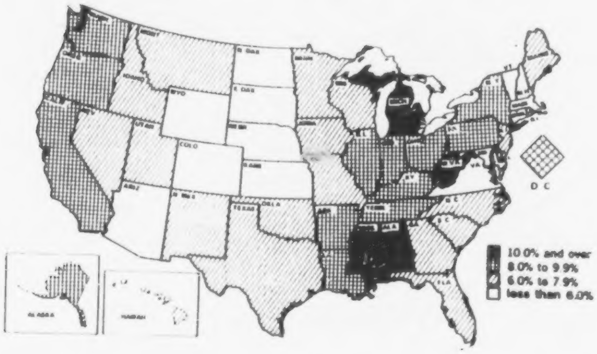
The District is Designated a Labor Surplus Area

The U.S. Department of Labor has designated the District of Columbia (but not the Suburbs) as a "Labor Surplus Area" for fiscal year 1985. This means that employers in the City are entitled to special preference in bidding for federal procurement contracts. Employers interested in bidding for federal contracts should write the Business Service Center of the General Services Administration at 7th and D Street, S.W., Room 1050, Washington, D.C. 20407 or call the Center on (202) 472-1804.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In July 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 239 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.2 percent unemployment rate had the 23rd lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Dallas-Fort. Worth (4.0 percent) and Boston (3.7 percent) had lower unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rates by State, July 1984



When the District proper (with a July preliminary unemployment rate of 8.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 12th highest unemployment rate. This was the same position held in June. The neighboring states of Maryland (5.3 percent) and Virginia (5.2 percent) ranked 39 and 40, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (14.5 percent); and Alabama (11.8 percent), Michigan (11.3 percent) and Mississippi (10.9 percent) are the only states with double digit unemployment. South Dakota, with 3.8 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate among the states. All states except Alaska experienced lower unemployment rates when compared to July of the previous year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 14 highest unemployment rate in July 1984, at 8.9 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 12.5 percent. Gary Indiana (20.7 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (4.5 percent) had the lowest. Except for New York, each city experienced a lower unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	July 1984	July 1983
1. Gary, IN	20.7	22.1
2. Birmingham, AL	13.0	15.9
3. Buffalo, NY	12.6	15.6
4. Cleveland, OH	12.5	15.1
5. New York, NY	11.5	10.6
6. Newark, NJ	11.2	14.1
7. Dayton, OH	11.0	14.0
8. Los Angeles, CA	10.6	11.7
9. Pittsburgh, PA	10.1	10.9
10. Cincinnati, OH	9.8	11.7
11. Miami, FL	9.8	11.3
12. Chicago, IL	9.3	11.7
13. St. Louis, MO	9.0	11.9
14. Dist. of Columbia	8.9	11.6
15. New Orleans, LA	8.4	9.6
16. Milwaukee, WI	8.3	12.5
17. Philadelphia, PA	8.2	8.5
18. Houston, TX	7.7	10.8
19. Columbus, OH	7.7	9.4
20. Baltimore, MD	7.2	8.6
21. Atlanta, GA	6.8	8.6
22. Salt Lake City, UT	6.3	9.8
23. Boston, MA	5.1	7.3
24. Dallas, TX	4.5	6.0

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

August claims, payment activities, and benefit payments were down from July in the regular Unemployment Compensation Program serving workers in the District of Columbia. Initial claimants from educational institutions operating at less than full capacity in the summer swelled the July levels to a seasonal peak second only to January of this year. August benefits amounting to $6.0 million were paid to 11,760

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
August 1984

	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	% Change From July 1984	% Change From August 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,976	3,752	3,245	- 20.7	- 8.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	42,410	44,872	58,876	- 5.5	- 28.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,502	39,769	56,393	- 3.2	- 31.7
Total Benefits Paid	$5,338,325	$5,582,248	$8,115,580	- 4.4	- 34.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$138.65	$140.37	$143.91	- 1.2	- 3.7
Number of First Payments	1,828	2,950	2,122	- 38.0	- 13.9
Number of Final Payments	1,051	1,086	1,282	- 3.2	- 18.0
Total Beneficiaries	10,640	10,828	13,355	- 1.7	- 20.3
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.1	13.5	26.6	+ 56.3	- 20.7
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	243	276	206	- 12.0	+ 18.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,664	3,770	4,768	- 2.8	- 23.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,387	3,571	4,607	- 5.2	- 26.5
Total Benefits Paid	$561,464	$592,723	$752,008	- 5.3	- 25.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$165.77	$165.98	$163.23	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Number of First Payments	201	175	170	+ 14.9	+ 18.2
Number of Final Payments	106	109	111	- 2.8	- 4.5
Total Beneficiaries	957	943	1,099	+ 1.5	- 12.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	16.9	20.4	27.1	- 17.2	- 37.6
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	76	57	103	+ 33.3	- 26.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	825	874	1,189	- 5.6	- 30.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	546	603	790	- 9.5	- 30.9
Total Benefits Paid	$ 86,544	$ 95,685	$122,818	- 9.6	- 29.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$158.51	$158.68	$155.47	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Number of First Payments	49	40	81	+ 22.5	- 39.5
Number of Final Payments	0	1	4	- 100.0	- 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	166	162	229	+ 2.5	- 27.5
Average Weeks of Duration d/	11.1	15.1	9.8	- 26.5	+ 13.3
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,295	4,085	3,554	- 19.3	- 7.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	46,899	49,516	64,833	- 5.3	- 27.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	42,435	43,943	61,790	- 3.4	- 31.3
Total Benefits Paid	$5,986,333	$6,270,656	$ 8,990,406	- 4.5	- 33.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.07	$142.70	$145.50	- 1.1	- 3.0
Number of First Payments	2,078	3,165	2,373	- 34.3	- 12.4
Number of Final Payments	1,157	1,196	1,397	- 3.3	- 17.2
Total Beneficiaries	11,763	11,933	14,683	- 1.4	- 19.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	20.4	13.9	26.0	+ 46.8	- 21.5

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

beneficiaries while the previous month provided $6.3 million to 11,930 claimants. Both months are down considerably from August, 1983 when $9.0 million was dispensed to 14,680 persons.

To date this year, the program has expended $49.6 million in benefits for 345,850 compensable weeks of joblessness. The average payment amount through August is $143.00. So far this year, 19,720 persons have been first-pay recipients. The $69.6 million benefit outlay through August, 1983 was significantly higher (+20 million or 40 percent) than the same period this year.

The State U.I. Program--covering workers in the private sector and the District of Columbia Government--accounts for the bulk of benefits and activity in unemployment compensation. Through August, 1984 92 percent of initial claims, 88 percent of benefits, and 89 percent of weeks compensated were accounted for by the State Program. These benefits are financed by taxes paid, and to a lesser extent dollar-for--dollar reimbursement by selected private employers, and total reimbursement by the District of Columbia Government for claims paid to its former employees. Separate programs provide compensation to unemployed federal employees and veterans returning from military service. These benefits are financed wholly from Federal funds. The unemployment compensation program for federal employers (UCFE) paid $5.1 million in benefits through August, 1984 and the program for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX) paid $0.8 million. These payments were down from last year when there was a $6.6 million outlay for federal employees, and $1.2 million for Ex-Servicepersons.

The Federal Supplemental Compensation Program pays benefits to eligible persons who have exhausted benefits through the regular program described earlier, and still remain unemployed. It was initiated in 1982 as a result of the high national unemployment rate, and is totally financed from Federal funds. August payments amounted to $754,380 and January - August benefits came to $6.9 million. Last year, the same payments were $1.1 million and $15.8 million respectively.

Two major factors are responsible for the yearly downturn in activity and payments. First, new provisions of the unemployment insurance law covering workers in the District of Columbia, effective March, 1983, reduced the maximum benefit duration from 34 to 26 weeks and imposed durational disqualification for job related misconduct or refusal of suitable work. Second, unemployment has been declining during 1984 for the residents of Washington, D.C. and its suburbs.

DO YOU HAVE DOMESTIC HELP?

If your payroll for household workers – maids, babysitters, nurses, or gardeners – exceeds $500 in any calendar quarter, you must register with the Tax Division of the D.C. Department of Employment Services to pay unemployment insurance coverage.

Information and tax forms may be obtained in person at 500 C Street, N.W., Room 501, 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. daily. Or, you may call 639-1384.

Department of Employment Services
Matthew F. Shannon
Director

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr.,
Mayor

DISTRICT MINIMUM WAGE FOR DOMESTICS IS RAISED

The minimum hourly wage for most of Washington's 5,500 household workers will be increased by 40 cents to $3.90 an hour beginning Nov. 6, 1984. The increase will be the first since the present $3.50 an hour rate was set in 1979.

The new minimum will apply to maids, cooks, and housekeepers. A minimum of $3.50 an hour was set for babysitters, companions for the elderly and yard workers--up from a range of $3.10 to $3.35.

Richard Seideman, executive secretary of the D.C. Wage-Hour Board, said the $3.90 rate is designed to help workers keep up with the cost of living, which has risen 45 percent since 1979.

INDICES

A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services

The District Government has released a new publication-- **Indices: A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services.** The report includes data about Washington, D.C. and profiles the people who live and who work here. The services that the District government provides are described in sections about economic development, employment, housing, human services, education, public works and public safety. The report describes quantitatively what the District has done over the past three years. Goals for the current year are also included.

The report was prepared by the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation and will be an annual publication. Persons who would like copies may obtain them for $5, which covers the cost of production, by writing to the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation, Room 412, at the District Building, or by calling 727-4016.

AREA PAY IN 1983

In 1983, Washington Area workers earned an average of $20,595. This was 5.3 percent greater than in 1982. The average increase in 315 metropolitan areas across the country was 5.0 percent. On average, Washington Area workers made $2,412 (13 percent) more than workers in all metropolitan areas. The following is data for selected areas:

	Annual Average Pay*	Percent Change From 1982
All 315 Metro Areas	$18,183	5.0
Washington, D.C.	20,595	5.3
Atlanta	18,134	6.1
Baltimore	17,125	5.7
Richmond	16,968	5.2
Chicago	20,033	4.0
Dallas	19,949	6.3
Denver	19,871	4.4
Detroit	21,125	4.3
Houston	21,713	3.3
Los Angeles	20,314	5.5
New York	21,759	6.9
Philadelphia	18,239	5.4
Pittsburgh	18,331	3.5
St. Louis	18,765	5.8
San Francisco	21,843	6.8
Seattle	19,717	1.2

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of August, 1984 increased $25.40. Average Weekly Hours rose 2.4 hours. Average Hourly Earnings increased 3¢ an hour.

Printing and Publishing showed the largest increase, as Weekly Earnings were up by $26.18. Weekly Hours increased 1.5 hours, with Hourly Earnings showing a 23¢ an hour increase. Overtime worked at preminum pay was the major cause.

Stone, Clay, and Glass Products showed the largest monthly decrease. Weekly

Earnings dropped $31.33. Weekly Hours were down 0.9 an hour. Hourly Earnings were down 55¢ an hour. The decrease was due to less overtime worked through out the industry.

MAYOR BARRY OPENS NEW APPRENTICESHIP SCHOOL

On September 21, Mayor Barry joined D.C. School Superintendent Floretta McKenzie and other local officials to formally open the District's first D.C. School of Apprenticeship, located in the newly-remodeled Phelps Career Development Center, 24th Street and Benning Road, N.E. Joining the Mayor and Mrs. McKenzie at the opening were Yvonne Price, chairperson of the D.C. Apprenticeship Council; and Reverend David Eaton, President, D.C. Board of Education.

The new school was developed by the 11-member D.C. Apprenticeship Council in cooperation with the D.C. Public School which is funding the school. The new 4-year institution currently offers formal classroom instruction in four apprenticeable trades -- carpentry, cement masonry, electricity, and plumbing.

Employers interested in more information about the school or the Apprenticeship Program should contact Elizabeth Sarpy, the Department's Associate Director for Apprenticeship, on 639-1415.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The *Area Labor Summary* is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The *Summary* is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
August 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	408.44	383.04	378.49	40.4	38.0	38.7	10.11	10.08	9.78
Durable Goods	336.84	350.92	338.13	40.1	40.9	41.9	8.40	6.58	a/ 8.07
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	348.43	379.76	344.00	42.7	43.6	41.9	c/ 8.16	8.71	a/ 8.21
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	360.91	359.51	352.38	41.2	40.9	41.9	1/ 8.76	g/ 8.79	8.41
Non-durable Goods	424.19	409.19	410.51	36.6	35.8	36.2	11.59	11.43	11.34
Food & Kindred Products	489.32	508.88	497.47	35.9	37.5	37.4	g/13.63	c/13.57	c/12.82k/
Printing & Publishing	443.07	416.89	421.73	36.8	35.3	36.2	a/12.04	a/11.81	a/11.65

Total Production Workers	August 84	July '84	August '83
	30,400	32,400	30,500

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
k/ Less business other the Seasonal
1/ Longer Work Week

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

PROGRAM PURPOSE:	Provides financial incentive for employers to hire persons considered hard-to-employ.
ADMINISTERING AGENCY:	D.C. Department of Employment Services (DOES).
TAX BENEFITS:	A tax credit amounting to 50% of first-year wages up to $6,000 per employee and 25% of second-year wages up to the same amount. This means a maximum allowable credit of $3,000 per employee the first year, and $1,500 the second year.
FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:	Contact Joanne Henderson, Office of Job Service, at 639-1661. Contact Sarah Smith, 639-1574, for summer workers.

Department of
Employment Services

Government of the
District of Columbia

Marion Barry, Jr.,
Mayor
1984

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

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